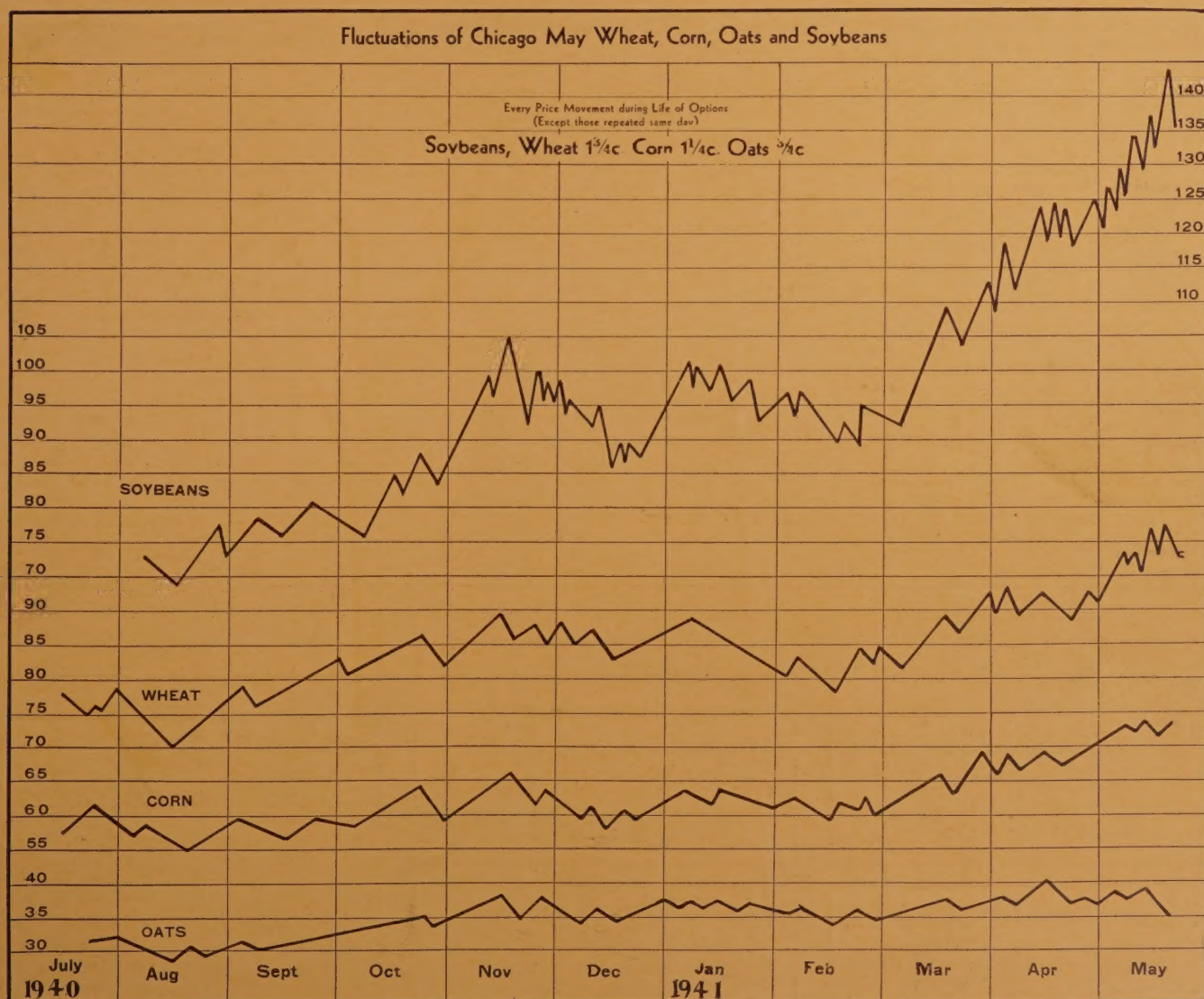


GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

The Bull Market in Chicago Futures



[For description see page 479]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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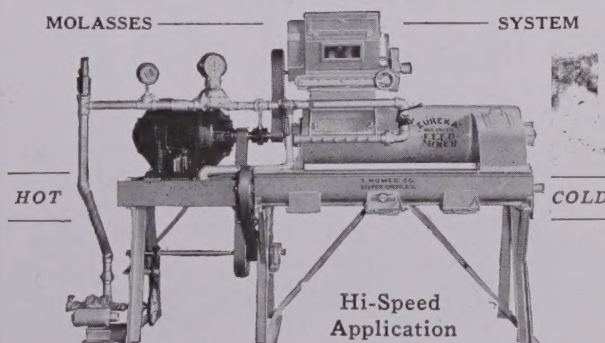
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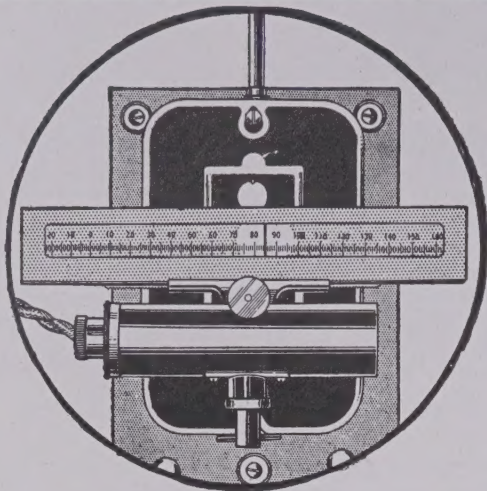
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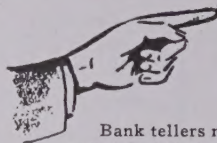
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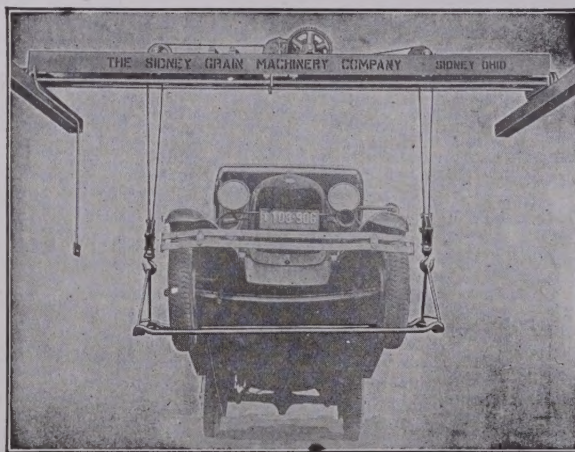
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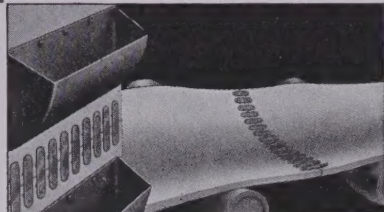


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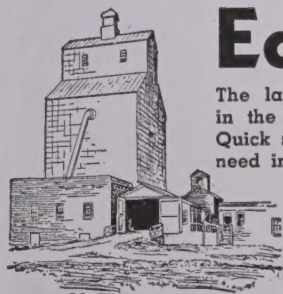


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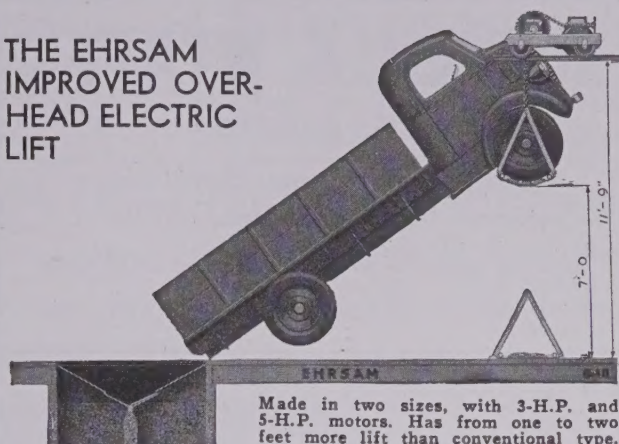
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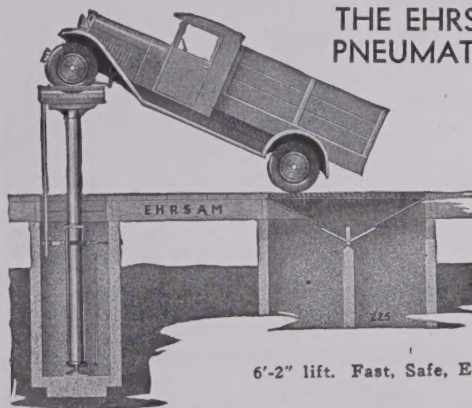
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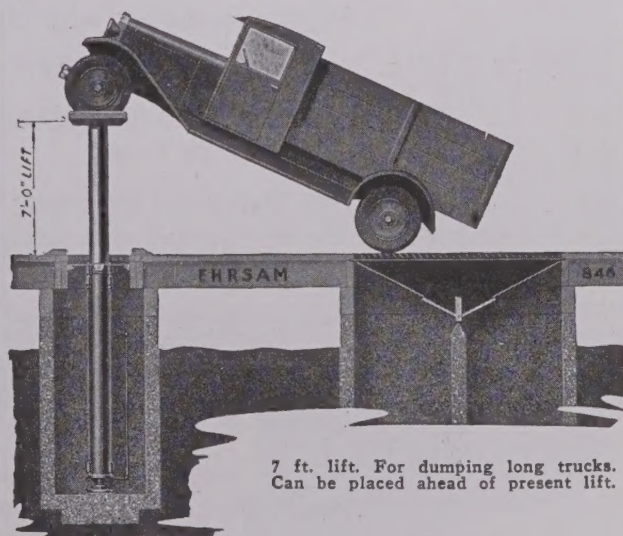
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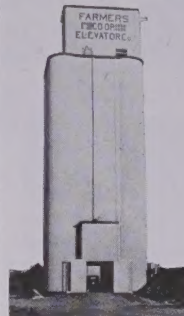
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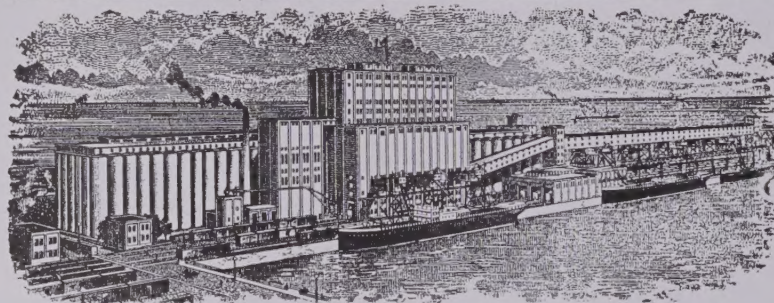
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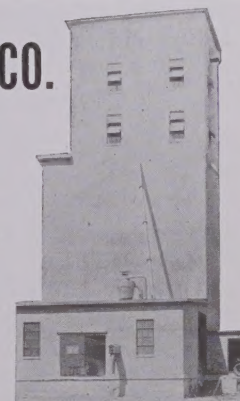
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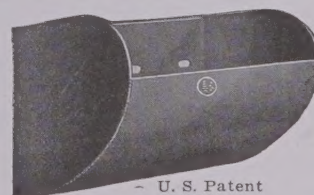
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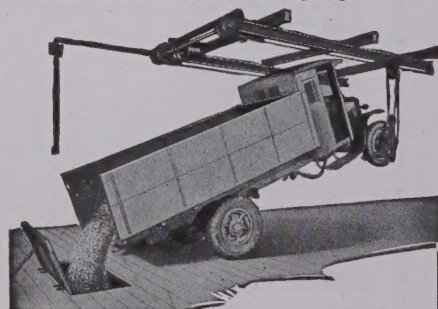
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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

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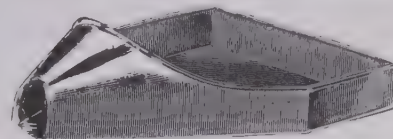
THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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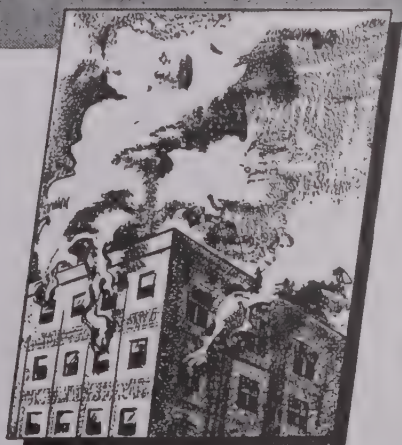
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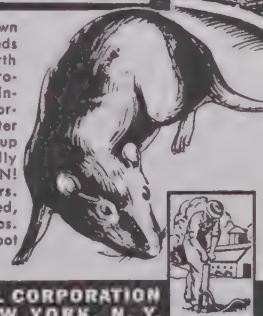
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 11, 1941

OLD AND poor condition box cars, of which the railroads have many, need extra careful cooping if you want all the grain loaded to be delivered at destination.

GROUP MEETINGS of country grain buyers do more to promote harmony, good will and the principles of fair competition than any other means available to the organized trade.

WHY not move the Interstate Commerce Commission from overcrowded Washington to the transportation center of the country where vacant office space is available at low cost?

WHY DOES the CCC refuse to sell its stocks of corn now held in store to local grain merchants for resale? Feeders and truckers naturally go to the elevator for supplies, so the country grain merchant is the most direct route to Quick Consumption. This bureaucratic prejudice against letting the country elevators market surplus corn is unexplainable and inexcusable.

NEEDED repair and replacements about the elevator should be ordered far ahead of time, as, on account of the war preparedness campaign, deliveries may be slow thru no fault of the supplier.

ORDERLY MARKETING was the rule when private enterprise held free sway; but this catchword of the agitators seems to have no application to the methods of government agencies in piling up surpluses.

COUNTRY WHEAT BUYERS are scrutinizing all offerings of farm stored wheat with unusual vigilance and refusing to take grain badly infested with destructive insects into their elevators lest all grain bins become contaminated.

ANY PROCESSING TAX on wheat must come between the producer and consumer; and under the Constitution must go into the general revenues, making it by no means certain that the wheat grower will be paid the entire amount of the tax as a benefit.

THE TREND of the times is toward larger grain elevators with heavier scales and more sidelines to accommodate the wider territory made tributary by the concrete highway. To stay in business the operator must increase his investment in facilities.

ADVANCING money to a farmer on an oral contract to deliver has an additional hazard during rising prices. Not only may the farmer refuse to deliver on the contract, but if he does want to deliver the dealer may not have the storage space due to embargoes on terminals that prevent loading of grain out of the country elevator to make the expected room.

NEW CROP wheat received at some country elevators in the Southwest is testing so low buyers are having testing kettles overhauled and thoroly cleaned. Making tests of samples from different parts of each load will help buyers to determine the correct test weight of each lot bought. Forcibly dropping beam and poise into bucket has bulged bottom of bucket and increased the capacity at the user's cost.

GRAIN DEALERS who pay cash to strangers owe it to themselves to get a receipt that clearly states the authority of the solicitor to collect the money. Salesmen should also be required to establish their identity. So many crooks are now soliciting subscriptions without any authority from publishers. Country grain merchants are wasting a lot of good money on these swindling collectors. During the last six months we have received seventy-eight complaints from country elevator men who have been swindled by crooks traveling under different names.

ACTION taken to quell strikes in munitions plants may be the beginning of recognition by politicians that it is no longer necessary to cater to minority groups in order to gain public support. Perhaps it may dawn upon the government agencies that it is no longer smart to force grain warehousemen to store grain at a loss.

FLY-BY-NIGHT truckers buying grain of country grain elevator operators are not in the same class as established track buyers who are members of exchanges; and the country dealer rightly can refuse the trucker the privilege of doing business on credit on checks and drafts, and demand cash. That policy would have saved shippers in the Northwest some \$50,000 out of which they were cheated by the trucker now under indictment.

IMPROVEMENT in feeding practices has followed the research work conducted at their own expense by the large feed manufacturers. This accomplishment by private enterprise now is about to be of great help to the government, which is calling upon farmers for heavier production of concentrated food products. Now is the time for mixers of hog feeds to push their product, since the guaranty of the equivalent of \$9 for hogs promises a feeding boom.

NAMES chosen for government agencies are dictated by propaganda instead of information. For example: the Agricultural Marketing Service does no marketing, but confines its activities to statistics; and the Commodity Credit Corporation merely guarantees loans by bankers on crops, while it buys and sells as any grain merchant and invests the money of Uncle Sam as an owner of the grain instead of performing a purely credit operation.

WHEAT GROWERS who a few years ago eagerly accepted the farm aid are soon to realize that they have been sold down the river into government enslavement. Under the quota regulations the government has a lien on their entire crop, and they can not sell a single bushel without first settling with the Secretary of Agriculture. When the farmer drives up to the elevator with a load of wheat the grain buyer urbanely will inform him "No tickie, no washee."

WHEN plant breeders who have been so successful in creating new varieties of flowers by treating the plants with colchicine turn their attention to altering the number of chromosomes in the cereal grains some startling developments may be expected. Perhaps that is the solution of Michels grass that the Washington bureaucrats said could not be done on account of the chromosome numbers of Mosida wheat and giant wild rye grass being 21 in one case and 14 in the other.

TRUCKLING to the producers has reached an extreme in California, where a bill was introduced in the Assembly May 28 to destroy the protection of the feed law to all consumers and buyers of feed by giving producers the privilege of disregarding the law if selling barley, corn, wheat, oats or hay in the natural condition or as commercial feeding stuffs. Growers would be free to compete with regular manufacturers without paying tonnage tax, having license or complying with regulations. The best way to kill this bill is to amend the amendment by substituting "processor" for "producer."

Increasing Need for Association Work

The increasing number of laws, regulations, and interpretations of the regulations of all classes of business is rapidly increasing the need for the organization of strong business associations that will clearly and forcefully represent the interests of all engaged in every department of the grain business. So many new laws and interpretations of those laws, as well as regulations for their enforcement, have been enacted and promulgated during recent years that even the law makers and those entrusted with their interpretation and enforcement do not have a clear understanding of the intention and requirements of the laws.

It is but natural that the individual members of the trade should be confused and confounded by the many conflicting rules and decisions as to the original intent of the laws. So it is to the advantage of all members of the trade to join and earnestly support associations organized in their interest, not only to exercise a strong cooperative influence in preventing the enactment of laws and rulings antagonistic to the interests of the grain trade, but that all shall have a clear understanding of the intent of all laws.

The warring world is so confused and distracted no one seems to know what is the best thing to do or which is the best way to turn, but through organized effort rulings are being obtained that will help to give all a clearer understanding of what is to the best interest of all dealers.

The open discussion of involved questions at Association gatherings should help to clarify the understandings of all in the trade, as well as to obtain new rulings that will be fairer and clearer to all concerned. The greater the influence of the members of the trade through their organizations, the sooner will be the problems be given more reasonable consideration. Never before has the grain trade been in such urgent need of strong associations that will forcibly represent the best interests of all before the de-

partmental heads at governmental centers. The larger the membership, the more intelligent the direction of Association work, the more beneficial the results.

Kansas Enacts Practical Law for Taxing Grain

From the day farmers started producing cereals in excess of their home needs all kinds of grain has been the cause of many bitter controversies between owners, bailees, assessors and tax collectors. The courts have rendered many confusing decisions and grain owners in every state have often flooded central markets as the annual tax assessing day approached, thus exerting an unnatural influence on grain values.

Many legislatures have attempted to draft equitable taxing laws that would treat all interests fairly and yet avoid placing a heavy burden on any one holding, owning or marketing grain. It has remained for Kansas, the greatest of all wheat producing states, to evolve a law that levies so light a tax on all producers, dealers and handlers of grain that none has bothered to protest or even complain. The new law exempts grain from all other taxes and provides penalties for violation of its provisions.

The term grain is made to include soybeans, cowpeas, wheat, corn, oats, barley, kafir, rye, flax and all other grains, but does not include any grain after it has been milled or when intended for seed.

The law applies to every known person who shall operate any grain elevator, mill or warehouse, every scooper and every person engaged in the business of transporting grain by truck, trailer, semi-trailer or any motor vehicle and who, as a part of, or in connection with, such business of transporting grain, purchases grain for the purpose of resale. However, commission merchants and brokers when they do not physically handle the grain are not amenable to the law.

The tax of one half mill per bushel is levied upon all grain received or stored during the preceding calendar year and shall include grain transferred from one elevator to another or from an elevator to a mill whether or not there be a change of ownership, except when such transfer is on the same premises.

The most attractive feature of the law is that it displaces all other taxes on grain and simplifies the determination of the tax. The rate of tax on each bushel is fixed at one-half mill, regardless of current market values, so all will pay the same per bushel produced or handled, whether the grain is sold on Thanksgiving or April Fool's day, and the market value anywhere or at any time will have no bearing on the tax to be paid. It is the simplest tax on grain yet devised and should produce ample revenue for each grain growing county.

Price Fixing a Delusion

Under the free play of competition between producers and sellers on one hand and consumers and buyers on the other there is accomplished a constant adjustment of the price level that properly rules out marginal producers, and consumers whose buying power is low. The effect in the long run is to produce the maximum quantity at the lowest cost, to the benefit of the greatest number.

Political price fixing makes no adjustment but reduces consumption by forcing use of substitutes. It is arbitrary. It is injurious either to the seller or to the buyer. If price is fixed too high it encourages over production. When price fixing is persisted in it leads to fixing of other prices to vainly avoid obvious injustice.

The United States is so large a country that uniformity is unjust. Note how the wage and hour law and the bituminous wage scale raises wages in the southern states where living costs are less on account of the mild climate, unfairly penalizing the worker in colder climates who must provide himself with more fuel, clothing, shelter and food. As between the east and west living costs vary greatly between different communities and between town and country.

Wide extension of price fixing leads to complaint by each class to which it is extended, until the dissatisfied are in such a majority as to vote out of office the political price fixers. It thus becomes not only an economic error but a political blunder.

COUNTRY GRAIN merchants are progressing by building more convenient and better equipped grain offices than ever before. Few are now erected without modern heating equipment, up-to-the-minute weighing facilities and an attic or second story to minimize the heat in summer and promote comfort of the occupants during the winter. Many are also installing modern office machines and lavatories, as well as a general office for customers. Feed retailers, of course, are taking advantage of the opportunity to provide attractive display shelves for merchandise.

THE NEBRASKA State Tax Commissioner who is complaining that the A.A.A. administration is refusing to cooperate with county assessors by denying them permission to inspect warehouse certificates showing corn and wheat under seal ought to move to Russia or Germany to join the OGPU or the Gestapo. The responsibility for getting personal property on the assessment lists rests on the assessor and the owner of the property, who is supposed to file a schedule, and not on any of the concerns with whom he does business. The grain warehouseman is under no obligation to disclose the private affairs of his depositors.

The Farm Problem

By P. R. O'BRIEN, pres. Chicago Board of Trade, at Champaign Grain Conference.

For the last several years thinking men have realized in increasing numbers that our economic and social problems are bigger and more difficult, their solution infinitely more important than the problems of the physical sciences. For that reason we who are concerned with the production and marketing of farm crops have a bigger, a more difficult and a more important job than have the engineers and the scientists.

OUR OBJECTIVES can be stated in simple terms. A secure, a prosperous, and a progressive agriculture, which, likewise, is the only sure foundation on which the country's still greater industrial development can be based.

Doubtless other commodities have gone through the same experience in the long course of history, but I doubt if any has been so thoroughly manhandled as wheat. It has been subjected to a wide variety of artificial, uneconomic and arbitrary restrictions and compulsions. In different countries it has been subordinated to politics and a variety of ideologies, which dictated that wheat should be grown in areas unsuited to its economic production, while in regions natural to wheat, production has, for one reason or another, decreased.

ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS DEMORALIZING—As a result of this artificial condition international trade in wheat was badly demoralized even before the Second World War came along to add its greater disruptive force. Russia was once the world's greatest exporter of wheat. But Moscow was too busy cultivating arbitrary ideologies to weigh the essential human and economic factors that produce wheat. As a result, Russia ceased to export. Far worse, Russia splendidly adapted to feed many outside its own borders, failed to produce enough wheat even for home consumption, and millions starved.

Our own comparatively small export surplus has been repeatedly dammed up, being moved at times, such as the present, only by Government aid that provided a living price for the producer in the greatly restricted world markets.

CANADA—I should like to refer to our neighbor on the north, Canada, as a contrast to Russia, and to show how arbitrary, uneconomic policies may be damaging to sound procedures. In the prairie provinces there is an area of some 25 million acres eminently suited to the production of wheat. So Canada took over the position that Russia threw away, and became the world's greatest exporter of wheat. The Dominion, like the United States, is a land of free enterprise.

A new economy, based on wheat, was built up in the prairie provinces. It thrived and gradually came to support a population of some 2 million. There was every economic justification for the area to develop as a wheat economy. It could and did produce food for Europe's millions. But production, economic efficiency and service to mankind are not enough in a dictator-ridden world. Canada has now no adequate outlet for its burdensome surplus of wheat. Because of climatic and transportation factors, the prairie provinces cannot shift to other types of agriculture. Canadian wheat growers face a much more difficult situation than we do.

THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH LOOSE CRITICISM of governmental efforts to try to solve the farm problem. I do not attempt to defend each step that has been taken in this connection. That would be a narrow viewpoint. Of course, there have been mistakes. Many of them. But it is almost an overwhelming task.

To me it seems a better course to encourage study of the problem in a realistic and factual way, rather than in an emotional or political way. Such a course would beyond doubt develop indisputable evidence that our wheat land is needed and can best be used for wheat, not only to the advantage of our own farmers, but to the distinct advantage of foreign nations, which,

of course, will continue to eat bread regardless of the outcome of the war.

I believe that such studies and honest co-operation between all interests involved in the agricultural problem will confirm the fact already established that the futures markets, with their vast machinery and their facilities for a quick dispatch of grain commerce, are essential to the welfare of the wheat farmer. There is every reason to hope and believe that some of our surpluses, including wheat, will find their way into chemurgic uses, and this will tend to lighten the problem. But, in the meantime, there must be more than lip service in the matter of creating permanent farm relief based not on anything resembling a dole.

We of the grain trade want to see the best possible program developed for the grain farmer and for all of agriculture. But in these days of urgency, when conditions tend to bring about hasty action, we feel that law-makers and administrators should show the greatest possible care in the handling of these problems with a view to avoiding any unnecessary disturbance of the central markets.

DARK AS THE FUTURE FARM PICTURE APPEARS, I still am of the confident belief that the men in Washington, working with farm leaders and with the capable and earnest administrators of the law and the expert agriculturists in the Department of Agriculture, can still evolve an acceptable program which will, once and for all, solve the problem of how to bring agriculture up to its proper place in the economic sun. And it is to such policy that I pledge my own efforts and the support of the grain trade, in the confident belief that our great markets will be preserved to continue their service to farmer, consumer, and the public in general.

Manager Not Entitled to Workmen's Compensation

Jake Dietz had a fall Mar. 2, 1937, in the elevator of the Farmer Elevator Co. at George, Ia., of which he was manager, as a result of which he had a skull fracture and was unconscious for 6 or 8 days. Leaving the hospital Mar. 31 he was taken to the home of his mother to complete recovery, but became insane and on Aug. 24, 1938, application was made for relief under the workmen's compensation law for permanent disability.

Soon after the injury Sullivan, manager of the liability company carrying insurance for the elevator company, called at the home of Dietz's mother and found him in a field operating a large corn husker, and there agreed to pay \$15 a week from Mar. 2 to Aug. 3, 1937, which sum was paid.

When later the claim was made for permanent disability the insurance carrier and the elevator company, defendants, answered that plaintiff stood in a representative capacity to his employer and therefore was not entitled to any compensation.

Sullivan said his earlier settlement was an error as he supposed Dietz was an employe and not the manager. Sullivan's report to the home office at Omaha describing Dietz as an "employe" was placed in the court records as exhibit "C."

The industrial commissioner on appeal by defendants refused to go back on exhibit "C," and the district court of Lyon County likewise refused to reopen, correct and change "the memorandum of agreement."

The Supreme Court of Iowa said, "We have scanned the record and fail to find the execution of exhibit 'C' was the result of fraud, error or mistake. There was no mutual error or mistake. The elevator company having left the matter of settlement to its insurance carrier is bound by the result. The settlement was made 8 months after the accident. Nothing was put in the way of ascertaining the true situation."

The ruling of the district court in favor of Dietz's guardian was affirmed by the Supreme

Court. Thus, Dietz received compensation as an employe altho a manager, thru the blunder of the insurance carrier's investigators.—294 N.W. Rep. 571.

Fluctuations of May Options

Untouched by government control the soybean market led all grain futures upward on the Chicago Board of Trade during the life of the May future, as shown by the chart on front cover page.

From a low of 69 cents on Aug. 19 and 20, 1940, the price of soybeans for May, 1941, delivery marched up to the top of \$1.43 $\frac{3}{8}$ on May 21.

As against this advance of nearly 75 cents per bushel in the price of soybeans the government-controlled wheat future crawled up only 32 cents. The poor showing of wheat was accompanied by an almost total lack of investment buying in that cereal.

SOYBEAN prices were low during the summer on the certainty that a large crop would be harvested, and continued low in the fall, being held down by processors' inability to sell the meal made therefrom at a level high enough to warrant the price of beans. In April and May the corresponding cottonseed products advanced sharply and led to the May top in soybean prices.

Bullish enthusiasm was dampened late in May by reports that on account of the high price of beans many Illinois farmers would plant beans where corn was intended.

The advance in the price of beans was accompanied during March, April and May by an extraordinary increase in the volume of speculative trading in the pit, where a crew of carpenters had to be called in to enlarge the pit to accommodate the quadrupled number of traders.

The open interest in soybean futures on the Chicago Board of Trade was only 1,778,000 bus. on Aug. 3, while on Apr. 26 it had increased to 12,710,000 bus.; and the volume of future trading has increased from practically nothing to 6,000,000 or more bushels per day.

WHEAT for May delivery was controlled by two factors, one being the large supply accumulated by the government, exercising a depressing effect on the price, while the new government loan operated to strong-arm the price upward.

During April and May it became evident that Washington lawmakers would raise the loan and that growers would vote for the quota on marketing, limiting the amount of "free" wheat, and the price advanced to the top of \$1.02 $\frac{3}{8}$ May 19, the season's low having been 70 cents Aug. 16. That this rise is due to government manipulation is clear when we consider the price in Canada has remained stationary at their Wheat Board's bottom all this time.

Whatever fluctuations there have been may be set down to changing opinion on the prospects for a higher government loan.

CORN for May delivery made its low of 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Aug. 16, advanced to 66 cents Nov. 18, and after a reaction to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 16 held firm thereafter, later rising in sympathy with wheat and soybeans, being finally boosted by the government's announced purpose of buying hog product on the basis of \$9 per 100 lbs. for hogs at Chicago. Since Nov. 23 the open interest in corn futures has decreased 5,000,000 bus., and the volume of speculation has been running light.

OATS for May delivery began trading at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ on July 24, hit a low of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 16, advanced to 38c Nov. 15, held around the 35c level until March and made a top of 40c Apr. 16, 1941. The reaction of 5 cents to a close at 35 cents on the expiration of the option was contrary to course of the other grain futures during May.

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap we would soon want bread."—Thomas Jefferson.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Warehouse License in Illinois?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do I as a buyer of grain have to take out a license to store grain if I do not charge any storage?

We like to give a farmer 10 days from the time he starts hauling his grain in which to sell it. Would this be in violation of the Illinois storage law?—Roy Danner Elevator, Astoria, Ill.

Ans.: The Illinois law, enacted in 1936, defines an "Operator" as follows: "Operator" when used in this Act means any person who owns, controls, operates, manages or leases any public warehouse, elevator or granary in this state, in which grain is stored for a compensation.

The Act of 1871 classifies warehouses as A, B and C. This law provided detailed regulations for warehouses of class A, in cities of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, but no regulations for warehouses of class B, which are those storing grain in bulk and mixing the grain of different owners, and located in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants.

The Act of 1936 for the first time undertook to regulate the class B elevators defined under the law of 1871, and in the third paragraph of Sec. 3 provided: "Any person who shall transact the business of a public warehouse of Class A or Class B without first procuring a license as herein provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding \$5,000 or be imprisoned for not exceeding six months."

An elevator at Astoria comes under class B if the grain of different owners is mixed and the operator is required to apply for a license, even tho he stores grain free of charge.

Driveway Across Railroad

Grain & Feed Journals: To make our elevator more accessible to the public we required a driveway over the tracks of the railroad company, which the railway is willing to grant, but the conditions of the agreement offered seem to impose on us a greater liability than is warranted. This clause reads:

"The licensee hereby agrees to assume full responsibility for the use by itself and its employees, servants, agents, invitees, patrons, tenants, etc., of said private driveway, and to indemnify and save harmless the railroad company from and against liability for any loss, damage or injury, including injury resulting in the death of any of its employees, servants, agents, invitees, patrons, tenants, etc., suits, claims and demands in any way incident to or resulting from the condition, maintenance, lack of maintenance or use of said private driveway, whether caused by the negligence of the railroad company, its employees, agents, etc., or otherwise howsoever; and the licensee hereby releases the railroad company from liability for any damage that may be done to said private driveway or delay or interference with its use by reason of any operations of the railroad company or otherwise howsoever. The engines, trains and cars of the railroad company shall at all times have priority at the point of crossing."

What modification could be made to this agreement that would be less objectionable?—H. P. Snapp.

Ans.: No consideration being recited in the agreement, it appears that the railroad is giving the privilege free, gratis, for nothing, and therefore the elevator company beneficiary can hardly object to conditions specified.

It goes without saying that the driveway adds a hazard and the railroad company gets nothing out of it, so the railroad attorneys are warranted in drawing up an agreement by which the railroad company seeks relief from all extra responsibility arising from the building and maintenance of the driveway.

From the standpoint of the elevator company the agreement is thoroly bad, since for the small benefit of the driveway the elevator company has thrust upon it suits for damages amounting to perhaps \$50,000 on account of a

train wreck at that point resulting solely from negligence on the part of the railroad employees.

On a showing that in some way directly or indirectly the railroad benefited by the driveway the elevator operator could ask the railroad company in fairness to eliminate the liability for negligence of railroad employees.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: We ship feed out of the state in carlots to wholesale accounts, and we receive a considerable volume of feed in carlots from outside of the state. We employ seven men the year around with an extra man or two for short periods. We also do a considerable local retail business, but less retail than wholesale. We are located at a small railroad station, not in a town. In your opinion, do we come under the "Fair Labor Standards Act"? Answer: Yes.

Is the minimum wage in the feed industry 30c an hour, or has a higher minimum been fixed as yet for the feed industry? Answer: Same for all industries.

Would our complying with the act voluntarily now lessen the likelihood of our being penalized if we have violated it in the past? Answer: No; employees' awards would be retroactive.

Our men have been working 59½ hours per week, or about 260 hours per month, at salaries of \$80, \$85, \$90 and \$95 per month. We understand that no provision of the Act justifies an employer in reducing the wage he has been paying even tho it is higher than the minimum hourly wage provided in the Act. How, therefore, can we determine the minimum hourly wage we can pay each man when we start complying with the Act, based on the figures we have given above? Or would it be permissible for us to lower their hourly wage rate to the minimum provided by the Act, provided that we give them enough overtime at time and a half rate to equal the monthly wage they are now receiving?—M. I. Miller.

Ans.: The minimum hourly wage is 30 cents and is not determined by the employer.

As to overtime pay the courts are evenly divided for and against the contention by the

Wage and Hour Division that an employer can not reduce the hourly rate of pay that he has been paying, to avoid paying time and one-half for overtime. This point has not reached the Supreme Court of the United States.

There is nothing in the Fair Labor Standards Act to prevent an employer from raising or lowering wages, as long as the pay is 30 cents an hour or more. Therefore the contention of the Wage and Hour Division seems unsound, and the decision of the Texas court correct, that an employee can not recover more than 30 cents per hour and overtime on that basis.

Read the illuminating address by Phil Clarkson on "Thirty Cents an Hour and Overtime for Whom," published elsewhere in this number.

Repairs for Grinder?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have a mill in my grain elevator that has not been run for some years and I would like to know whether it is worth getting into running order.

It is called the "Noiseless Roller Mill," Style M, the W. D. Gray patent, and was made by the Edw. P. Allis Co. The rolls seem to be in good shape.—R. T. Madison, Correctionville, Iowa.

Ans.: If bearings are in good condition the rolls could be recorrugated if necessary.

It is advisable to take up the matter with the successors of the Edw. P. Allis Co., who are the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., 112 South 70th Street, West Allis, Milwaukee, Wis.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 11, 12, 13. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, George Washington Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

June 12, 13, 14. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 13. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 16, 17. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16, 17, 18. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

June 20, 21. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 27. Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

July 28, 29. The National Hay Ass'n, Anthony Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 15, 16. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Premier Mussolini of Italy on May 20 ordered delivery of all grains, cereals, and beans to the government which will pay fixed prices. Private dealing in these staples was forbidden. The duce also ordered premiums equivalent to 13½ to 54 cents a bushel paid for deliveries of early wheat.

The Irish government has been informed it could buy or charter two ships which would be manned by Irish crews and could carry food to Ireland. Ireland also was told \$500,000 from the special Red Cross relief appropriation of \$50,000,000 would be available for purchase of food to be shipped to Ireland in addition to any purchases made by Ireland herself.



Christopher O'Leary, long a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, died of a heart ailment May 8.

Storage No Problem Were Elevators Given Fair Deal

By KENNETH TEMPLETON, Chicago, at
Conference on Storage and Movement

There is no point in beating around the bush about where the trouble lies in the storage problem. It could be solved immediately if committees handling this situation, and those at Washington, would use the storage facilities of the market at the published rates of storage, and would use the facilities of the market at the published rates of commission.

I know that the terminal warehouse association has been working at Washington to try to set up some kind of a program or to receive some kind of a guarantee by which they would be allowed a certain amortization under which they could write off the cost of new storage, and also receive certain assurances from the Government that new storage would not be built by the Government, and that a certain storage rate would be carried through for a definite period of years.

I have been told that they haven't been able to receive assurances that would permit them to take the financial risk that is necessary to put up new storage space to take care of this flood of grain when it comes on the market, and I agree there is a situation staring this nation in the face which may embarrass the Department of Agriculture, and I am afraid the grain trade may be blamed for it.

My warehouse here at Chicago is about a two-million-bushel warehouse. We are licensed by the Department of Agriculture Federal Warehousing Administration. That Administration has published certain rates that I must charge Washburn-Crosby and Pillsbury, and anyone using my warehouse. We have handled millions of bushels of grain for them at these published rates, and never had any objection to the rates. I think it would only be fair of the Government, as long as the Government finds itself in business and owning grain, to come in and use these warehouses at the rates that are published by the Warehousing Administration. If that were done, and if assurance could be given that all Government-owned grain would be stored at these published rates, and that these elevator operators would not be requested to take a storage contract at very much lower than the published rates, this storage situation could be solved. However, in connection with that contract I will take my own business as an illustration.

As if we can fill the Santa Fe Elevator here at Chicago completely full of grain, not allowing any turning room at all, not a bushel—which of course isn't good warehousing; but granted that we did that, and filled the house with Government grain and didn't do anything else, our operations would go in the red to the tune of about 25 or 30 thousand dollars a year. And I want to explain that wouldn't include any executive salaries. There isn't any executive salary charged to this operation which is as much as the salary which I happen to know Mr. Wells or Mr. McArthur receives. No salary is charged to this operation. Still, we would go in the red to the tune of 25 or 30 thousand dollars a year at the present rate at which the Government compels us to store grain in our elevator.

I am certain that if the Government would assure the grain elevator operators that they would use these storage facilities at the published rates and that they would continue to use them throughout the emergency at the published rates, you would have the grain trade building all the additional space necessary to take care of the emergency. This doesn't require any mathematicians. I explained this to Secretary Wallace a year ago last April. He assured me that he was appointing the Wells

Committee to hear this problem at an early date, and if things were as I said they were, we would receive relief.

I understand the Wells Committee haven't held any hearings on the problem, and when I received notice of this meeting, I of course thought it was on the problem of storage rates. But the Wells Committee, I am informed, hasn't held hearings because other terminal markets have not returned the questionnaire which the Committee sent them. The Committee will appreciate that the Chicago terminal warehousemen did return it. The books of my firm show what our salaries are and the rent we pay for the elevators; and you can check them and see where we would go in the red.

We must have merchandising operations to make that operation pay. Today the Government, contrary to Mr. Wallace's views when he assured me that the Government would not be in the merchandising business and would not take title to any of this grain, or this would be remote, but if they did, they would use the facilities of contract markets in disposing of it, now instead of using these facilities, is selling grain direct to our customers. Not only selling grain direct to our customers, but they will sell grain to my firm at 3:00 o'clock one afternoon at say 3 over May, and the very following morning they will cut their basis to 2 over May, as an illustration, thus leaving me with a lot of grain with a considerable loss in it. This is what happens when you try to carry on grain merchandising.

You try this grain trade is simply being crucified. You have a fine machine here, harnessed and ready to go for you, which will take care of all problems and do a splendid job for the Nation, as it has in the past; but you must use it and you must treat it fairly. If you will use these storage facilities at the published rates, or if you will give the terminals or the elevator men all over the country a contract that isn't any better than other lines of industry are getting in this emergency today, a contract that will enable them to make a little money and allow them to write off the cost of these new structures within a certain time; if you will treat the grain trade of the United States as well as Canada is treating the grain trade of Canada (you are making fellows operate with their backs to the wall, for nothing—they are getting more and more busted every day), then

this storage problem will be solved and you won't have any trouble storing surplus grain.

It's just ridiculous to hold this meeting and say how are we going to handle this thing. You know very well how to handle it; give the grain trade permission to handle it at a fair rate of salary, commission, storage, or whatever you want to call it; otherwise, allow the government to take over lock-stock-and-barrel, take it and run it themselves and close up the grain markets of the country. In other words, treat the citizens of this country honestly, give them a fair deal. I tell you, the rate of storage in Michigan is more than I get at my terminal elevator at Chicago, and it costs probably twice as much to operate. The terminal elevators would put up more storage if they could make money, and that's where grain should be stored. Grain, when it reaches Chicago, is worth more than back in the country; and if you will give the elevators all over the country a fair deal, you won't have any storage problem.

Trucking Swindler Brought to Book

The many country grain elevator operators in Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas who have been victimized during the past 10 years by the operations of John L. Huber, doing business as General Feeds Co., will be pleased to learn that this schemer is now under indictment charged with using the mails to defraud.

His method was to telephone a country elevator a buying order for grain to be picked up by a truck he would send. The driver would give the seller a sight draft on Huber, at Minneapolis, Minn., in payment. Huber, however, would refuse to honor the drafts.

Many of the country shippers who were stung investigated only to learn that Huber had no assets on which to levy attachment on a judgment.

Huber was held in the jail of Hennepin County, Minnesota, awaiting removal to Sioux City, Ia., to stand trial in the federal court, for failure to pay for grain delivered to him by four Iowa elevator companies. He was arrested at the Minneapolis post office when he called for mail.

The Minnesota Farmers' Elevator Ass'n was active in pushing claims against Huber five years ago and he was forced into bankruptcy with \$17,000 liabilities. He continued to operate in the same manner, however, and his frauds are alleged to total \$50,000.

Manufacture of chemicals from corn cobs is to be undertaken by Joe Guinan and Francis Day at Missouri Valley, Ia.

Daily Closing Prices

*The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat										
	High	Low	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 9	June 10
Chicago	103½	73	95¾	93¾	94¼	96	97½	97¾	97¾	98½	101½	102½	102½
Winnipeg	81¾	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	....	77½
Minneapolis	100¾	76	93¾	91¾	92¾	94	95¾	95¾	95¼	96¾	98¾	99¾	99¾
Kansas City	95¼	66¾	86¼	84½	86	87½	90¼	89½	89½	90¾	93¾	94¾	94
Duluth, durum	93¾	71	84¾	83½	85¾	87½	89¼	89½	88¾	91	92¾	92¼	91¼
Milwaukee	103	73	95¾	93¾	93¾	96	98	97¾	97¾	98¾	101½	102¾	....
Corn													
Chicago	74½	58	74¼	73½	73½	73¾	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	74½	72¾	72½
Kansas City	70¾	56	69¾	68¾	68¾	69	69¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
Milwaukee	74½	59¼	74¼	73¾	73¾	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	73¾	74½	72¾	....
Oats													
Chicago	36½	31¾	36¾	36½	36	36½	36½	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¼	36	36½
Winnipeg	37¼	29¼	35¾	35¾	36½	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37¾	....	37¾
Minneapolis	33¾	27¾	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Milwaukee	36½	30¼	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¼	36	....
Rye													
Chicago	60¼	49	55¾	54¼	54½	55¼	55¾	55¾	56¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¼
Minneapolis	55½	40¾	50¾	49½	50¼	50¾	51¾	52	52¼	53¼	54¾	54½	53¾
Winnipeg	64¾	47¾	58¼	56¾	58	57½	58	58	58¾	59	60¾	....	60
Duluth	54¾	49¾	50¾	49½	50	50½	51¾	52	52¼	53¼	54¾	54½	53¾
Barley													
Minneapolis	47	45¾	46	46	46	46	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Winnipeg	49¾	39¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	....	48¾
Soybeans													
Chicago	142	85¼	133¾	133¾	133½	135½	135	133¾	130¾	132¼	133	132¼	132½
Canada Exchange .....	....	....	87½	87¾	87¾	88¼	88¼	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	....

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Lake Michigan Vessel Room Scarce

Grain & Feed Journals: A lake carrier with anything like 250,000 to 300,000 capacity can afford to go light from Lake Michigan up to Lake Superior to pick up a cent in the rate; so if we have a 5c rate out of Lake Superior, they can't afford to take loads out of Lake Michigan for less than 4c—that is, any boat running from 250,000 bushels up. The result has been that tonnage in Lake Michigan has been extremely scarce and lake shippers out of Lake Michigan can't afford to pay a 4c rate and compete with all-rail.

It is going to be a question of whether railroads are going to move stuff on rail or whether we are going to be permitted to use part lake facilities for movement out of Lake Michigan ports, and that is going to have a very important bearing on the situation in the Chicago district as I see it.—H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee.

Raise Storage Rate

Grain & Feed Journals: Illinois elevators will have to depend on terminal elevators for wheat storage. They have a lot of storage but it isn't fixed up for wheat storage. Wheat moved by combines comes in any and all kinds of condition and the average country elevator isn't fixed to take care of that wheat.

Country elevators never thought they got quite enough money for storing this grain. They all got scared and it just doesn't make sense to go ahead and build a lot of storage when you don't know how much you are going to use or for how long. It might be a good idea just to let people bid to see what they would store it for. Some would be cheaper and others couldn't make any money.

The average country elevator in Illinois can't make any money just storing grain, that's just out the window. If you want more storage, there is one thing, just upping this storage rate will help a lot.—W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Lost Railroad, Ships by Trucks

Grain & Feed Journals: We have had no trouble in disposing of all the wheat we could buy at this point since our railroad was torn up and the trucks have given us better service than the railroad did. It takes a couple of extra men at harvest time to cooper and load the box cars, but the trucks are always ready to load and the driver looks after the coopering.

If the United States would discover that we are united it would eliminate a lot of our worries. The states all around us have laws discriminating against the trucks. We are now having trouble trucking some wheat to Houston, Texas. The Railroad Commission of Texas stops our trucks and when they do it is \$39.50 fine. Every state has a different law. One branch of our Government lets the railroads abandon their lines, and another fines us when we try to use the only method of transportation left for unfortunate grain shippers who have lost their railroads. We could truck wheat anywhere if the laws were uniform so that we could know what to expect.

You can tell the world from me that the trucks have got the railroads bested on service, and it is my opinion that it will not be long until they are recognized as a link in our transportation system.—Farmers Coop. Elev. & Exch. Co., G. E. Hollis, Hinton, Okla.

CCC Loans on Wheat on Ground?

Grain & Feed Journals: According to my own convictions, farmers are sure to experience great difficulty in finding storage room for much of the new crop, especially in wheat surplus territory, and I am wondering how in the world they are going to comply with the regulations of the CCC and borrow money on their grain, unless they can first provide safe storage for the grain.

It begins to look as though much of the new crop of wheat will have to be stored on the ground, and even the CCC will hesitate to lend money on grain so stored, so how is the grower to borrow any money on grain that is out in the open?—M. R. F., Coffeyville, Kans.

Accounting with Commodity Credit Corporation

Grain & Feed Journals: To fit in with the system that the Commodity Credit Corporation has devised to handle its vast business the grain warehouseman should keep records on the forms specified.

When receiving or shipping grain the daily record should be filled out on Forms X, X-1 and Y, always retaining a copy.

On X or X-1 indicate in which house and bin each lot received was placed, so the grain can be readily identified. These are to be mailed each day.

Entries on X are obtained from Form 15, which is the borrower's authorization to deliver corn to the elevator for storage or shipment, and contains details as to weights, grades, etc.

Entries on X-1 are obtained from Form 16, which is the farmer's authorization of delivery of corn to the warehouseman for storage in steel bins.

In compliance with the uniform storage agreement, Form H, the warehouseman at the end of each quarter bills the C.C.C. for any charges that have accrued for receiving, conditioning and storage, on Form Z-1.

Shipments are recorded on Form Y, the daily record. For each shipment loaded out for the C.C.C. list all of the charges, as completed, on Form Z.

The C.C.C. can verify these statements in a few minutes, and make remittance of the amount due in a few weeks.

As this detailed accounting is in addition to the regular work of the warehouseman's clerical force it would seem proper that the charges for handling C.C.C. grain should be increased.—A. Shipper.

Loans on 1940 Corn

Corn loans under the 1940 loan program on May 31, 1941, totaled 107,945 on 101,751,002 bus. valued at \$61,999,543.15, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced June 6. Repayments to May 31 were 3,373 loans valued at \$2,002,664.04. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	12,625	13,430,088	\$ 8,192,069.96
Indiana	1,041	903,161	550,900.25
Iowa	58,715	58,687,005	35,798,042.49
Kansas	876	623,954	378,077.50
Kentucky	24	66,890	40,802.90
Michigan	9	5,649	3,445.89
Minnesota	10,212	7,837,714	4,773,946.26
Missouri	3,391	2,908,599	1,772,459.50
Nebraska	15,072	12,892,327	7,846,040.27
North Dakota	96	113,150	52,087.28
Ohio	458	259,991	158,594.51
South Dakota	5,488	4,003,546	2,421,796.06
Wisconsin	38	18,928	11,280.28
TOTAL	107,945	101,751,002	\$61,999,543.15

Grain Buyers Must Collect Penalties on Wheat Marketed

[From an Address by Ray Bowden, Executive Vice President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n]

Americans are worried about Europe's war. But whether we get into it or not, the real crisis will be the aftermath of the war, which is sure to come, regardless of who wins.

People have grown tired of individuality. Instinctively, they want strong men to lead. It is a mass movement to totalitarianism, which in turn means slavery. In Europe 300,000,000 people live under such rule. In Russia, 2,000,000 people govern the lives of 180,000,000. The same tendencies have reared their heads in America. It is a period of group action. In such a period, can the grain trade work together to save itself?

In Washington, farm legislators are having a tug of war. The battle is between those wanting fixed prices and those who want high loan prices. Meanwhile, on May 31, with between 250,000,000 and 275,000,000 bus. of wheat in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corp. hanging over the market, wheat farmers voted for marketing quotas, fearing that without these the wheat market would be sure to crash and fixed prices would be sure to come. Marketing quotas give the wheat farmer a sort of sheltered peasantry. It is a form of slavery, but this has been his choice.

Commission merchants have always taken up the slack in the movement of grain from farm to market. It is unfortunate that the new A.A.A. program has overlooked them. On June 16 a last appeal will be made to administration officials to give commission merchants a part in the handling of government grain. This has been denied in the past because of government agency declarations claiming lower costs thru their own organization.

We are worried about the commission merchants, because without them markets may collapse and exchanges may be forced to close for lack of support. Then speculative interest may revert to cash commodities; and this is dangerous.

Parity prices are going up. They are figured today at 85c a bu. on corn; \$1.14 per bu. on wheat. No marketing quotas are to be voted this year for corn; but such quotas have been voted and become effective on wheat on July 1 and cover all wheat grown in 1941. Only the grower of 15 acres of wheat or less had no vote, and suffers no marketing restriction. But this fellow, too, must get a marketing card and prove to the county A.A.A. com'ite the limits of his acreage and production.

Grain dealers must keep careful records. As first buyers, they are responsible for collection of penalties on wheat marketed in excess of allotment. The penalties are a government lien on a farmer's entire crop.

Farmers will be given marketing allotment cards. Buy no wheat until you have seen this card and recorded the number on your scale tickets and ledger, unless you collect the penalty of 50% of the loan basis. If a farmer shows you his allotment card you may buy freely all the wheat he offers, for possession of the card will mean that he is within his allotment, or has impounded his excess production in a manner satisfactory to the county A.A.A. com'ite.

Truckers will need to show you a marketing certificate as an intermediate buyer before you can buy from them.

The marketing card relates to wheat offered for sale. It has no effect on wheat offered for storage. But you must still have the marketing card number before you can buy stored wheat. Old wheat is not affected by the marketing quotas. But be very sure you are buying old wheat. In case of controversy you may be required to prove it.

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Saving Lives and Limbs in the Grain Elevator

[Address before the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Assn. by H. L. Kennicott, Secretary, Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co.]

FALLS KILLED 16,000 persons in the U. S. last year. This is pertinent to you as operators of grain elevators. We have made an analysis of 1,000 accidents to employees in grain elevators, and it shows that 158 were due to falls of persons and 88 due to persons struck by falling objects, a total of 246 or 25%.

So, one-quarter of all accidents to employees in grain elevators seem to be due to the law of gravity, to the pull toward the center of the earth, to the well-known fact that everything that goes up must come down. And without doubt that same percentage applies in accidents to the public as well as employees. Fortunately, we can adapt ourselves safely to the law of gravity. The industry we are representing here today is a vertical industry, as is shown by the grain elevators towering up against the sky. That means ladders, stairways, manlifts, and many more of them proportionately than are found in other industries that might by contrast be called horizontal industries. But all know that care by the management in keeping ladders, stairways and manlifts in good condition and in safe working order, and care by employees in going up and down these devices, will prevent accidents on ladders, stairways and manlifts.

Just this month and in this state an employee was killed by a fall from a catwalk on the bin floor of one of our grain elevators. More care might have saved this man's life, and more care can prevent 25% of the accidents in grain elevators, from falls and falling objects alone.

Other causes in our analysis of 1,000 accidents to employees in grain elevators, in their order of frequency, follow:

Handling objects	319
Falls of persons	158
Striking objects	136
Machinery	111
Particles in eye	94
Falling objects	88
Infections	34
Hand trucks	25
Miscellaneous	35

1,000

MOST ACCIDENTS to employees in grain elevators are due to carelessness, either carelessness of the employer in not providing safe working conditions, or carelessness of the employee in the simple acts of walking, climbing, pushing, hauling and carrying. There is comparatively little to be done in the way of safeguarding machinery. Accident prevention in the grain elevator is largely a matter of good light, good ladders, good stairs, good house-keeping generally, and, most of all, alert, careful employees.

Preventing accidents not only saves your employees and their families from suffering, for which no money could ever fully compensate, but it saves employers money through uninterrupted operations and through lower insurance rates. You can insure your liability under the workmen's compensation and occupational diseases act, but in the long run you must pay for the accidents and losses through your own premiums. Carelessness of individuals is a concern of the whole trade because it affects the insurance rates of all.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS are liable by statute or at common law for occupational injuries and diseases suffered by their employees.

They may be liable by law on account of negligence for bodily injuries suffered by other persons who are not employees, and for property damage.

They may have made themselves liable by contract because of a railroad lease or sidetrack agreement for bodily injuries and property damage that would not otherwise be their liability under the law.

Thus, grain elevator operators may have three kinds of liability, statutory, common law, and contractual.

All of this can be covered by insurance. Any grain elevator operator who is not sure he is properly covered should see his insurance representative about it.

Many are not properly protected against liability to the public for accidents. One reason is that such insurance is not indirectly required by law, as in the case of compensation insurance. Another reason is that accidents are not known about, so if you don't have one you may think they are very few. Instead, they are more numerous than fires, only fire is a good advertiser, with smoke and flames, sirens and clanging bells, and people shouting "Fire! Fire!" So practically all of you carry proper fire insurance.

Minimum public liability protection for the grain elevator operator is automobile insurance on his motor vehicles and a manufacturers' public liability policy on his grain elevator operations. Passing by the automobile policy, with which you are all familiar, let us consider

THE MANUFACTURERS' PUBLIC LIABILITY policy. You know what the manufacturers' public liability policy covers, so let us consider some things it does not cover.

It does not cover passenger or freight elevators, manlifts or air-dumps.

It does not cover any damage to property.

It does not cover liability assumed by contract, such as contractual liability under a railroad lease or agreement.

It does not cover liability for consumption or use of products, such as grain or feed fed to

animals, or flour consumed by humans, or "kerosene" that turns out to be gasoline.

It does not cover on account of new construction, structural alterations or extraordinary repairs on your premises.

All of these items not covered by a manufacturers' public liability policy can be covered by special endorsements and separate policies, though it does not always occur to the grain elevator operator to ask for the protection before it is needed.

A better and much cheaper coverage is the special Preferred Mill and Elevator Liability Policy. You would be fully covered with that policy, and with an accompanying product liability policy if desired.

Then you would have coverage for all of the items enumerated that are not covered by an ordinary manufacturers' public liability policy in addition to those so covered.

MR. E. M. VAN HORN. Some months ago you were thrilled as I was by reading that Mr. Van Horn had dived into the river at Wichita to save the life of a little boy who had sunk for the third time. Mr. Van Horn from a neighboring window saw the boy go down, dashed to the river and, fully clothed, dived in and rescued him.

Some years ago, the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., as a token of its prime interest in saving life and limb, instituted the "L-M-C" Medal for Preserving Life, to be awarded to policyholders, agents and employees instrumental in saving life at the risk of their own. A number of these awards have been made, but I'm sure none was more deserved and none was made with more sincere approval from those witnessing the award, than this award of the "L-M-C" Medal for Preserving Life which on behalf of the Company I now make to Mr. E. M. Van Horn of Wichita.

Program Pacific N-W Grain Dealers

The 21st annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n will be held June 12 and 13 in the Spokane Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

Sec'y Don M. Gemberling announces the following program:

Thursday evening: Meetings of directors and executive com'te; and, 7:30, reception.

Friday: Addresses by Clarence Henry, director of education, Chicago Board of Trade; H. R. Sumner, manager agricultural department of F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis; and E. L. Ludwick, commodity loan ass't, A.A.A., Portland, Ore.

The annual banquet will be given Friday evening, followed by entertainment.

Grain Buyers Must Collect

(Continued from page 482)

Bootlegging may be attempted. This will be a federal offense, with severe penalties for the farmer who tries it and gets caught.

It is not likely that many farmers outside of the A.A.A. program will accept the penalty for marketing over-production, since the government will loan them 60% of parity on this over-production, or from 58c to 60c per bu. This will give them about 10c a bu. more than they would receive for the same wheat if they elected to sell it and pay the penalty.

Grain Warehousemen in the Pacific Northwest get 10c per ton per month after 30 days' free storage; and, as growers prefer to store with the warehousemen rather than on the farm, it is profitable.

A hearing was held May 29 at Washington by the Wage and Hour Division of representatives of the National Grain Trade Council and the Millers National Federation on seasonal exemption for mill storage elevator and grain commission merchants.



Medal Awarded Those Saving Lives

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Cody, Neb., May 29.—We need rain badly.—Joseph White.

Ireton, Ia.—Best crop country in Iowa—coming crop fine.—McNally Grain Co.—L. Spelts.

Helena, Mont., June 3.—The week's precipitation was the heaviest so far in the present growing season. Generally improved crop prospects have followed.—Jay G. Diamond, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Hebron, Neb., May 26.—There are no soybeans raised here commercially. Lots of wheat acreage put to grain sorghums.—Ufe Edzards, Burlington Elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—This territory has received recent substantial rains that brought about good grass growth putting pastures in fine condition to supply fodder for live stock. This has left the feed market rather inactive tho there seems to be enough scattered buying of some types of feed to absorb distress supply.—F. G. C.

Paris, Ky., May 26.—Only small acreage of beans grown in this section; those are used for feed. Ground extremely dry and beans have not come up evenly. Wheat and barley seem to have a chance to make fair yields; have been hurt to some extent by drought. Much more barley acreage than normal.—Woodford Spears & Sons.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Combining our present estimates of winter and spring wheat, makes a total of 917 million bushels, which compares with 817 million produced last year. Only three times in our history has our wheat crop exceeded this amount. It will add greatly to our already large surplus (expected by the government to be about 390 million on July 1).—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—Corn is now largely all planted, and from about 60% to all up. The crop generally shows a good stand and growth, and there has been considerable first cultivation. Cut worms are reported as somewhat troublesome in Perry county, and also in a few other localities. Winter wheat for the most part made fair to good progress. Soybeans average approximately two-thirds planted.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill., June 9.—Crops in general are farther along than usual due to the warm spring. Corn was planted under ideal soil working conditions and the crop is off to a good start. The present prospect is for a somewhat larger acreage than indicated in the March intentions Report. Illinois winter wheat outlook is for a good crop with the exception of the west central counties where there was considerable winter kill.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Heavy rains occurred over most of the western half of the state during the week ended May 27, delaying field work and damaging crops. In spite of heavy rains and high winds, wheat is generally standing in good condition, from 36 to 60 inches high. Some fields are lodging badly because of continued rains and rank growth, but yields of both wheat and barley are expected to be very good if the crops can be harvested.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Agr. Statisticians.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6.—The vast areas west of the Mississippi River, from Texas to the Canadian Prairie Provinces, have been favored by fair to generous rains and excellent growing weather. Grain crops are responding splendidly and optimism is high in agricultural communities. Harvesting operations in Texas and South Central Oklahoma are showing average to better than average yields although wet weather and rust have reduced quality. Western producing areas of the Southwest have prospects for a bumper crop. Eastern Soft Wheat is showing gradual improvement under influence of recent favorable weather. Pacific Northwest states are enjoying an almost perfect season so far with prospects for a record crop. Early harvest returns from the Southwest oats region show considerable damage from rust and wet weather.—T. R. Shaw, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Duluth, Minn.—Rainfall over most of the northwestern area has improved the moisture situation. In places where the surface was dry conditions are improved and while the sub-moisture may be classed as normal there are sections in parts of eastern Montana and western North Dakota that are decidedly dry. Spring wheat planting is finished, some rather late, but because so much acreage is now seeded with Rust resistant varieties in places where Rust had prevailed in past years, little if any apprehension exists from black rust.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.—As the growing season advances, the development of the small grain crops in the Northwest is showing more variation, depending on local moisture, soil, and weather conditions. In a few districts, mostly confined to the western half of South Dakota, insufficient rainfall has been received to maintain a healthy growth. In some sections a limited amount of damage has been done from high winds, heavy frost, and an excessive weed growth. Fortunately, in the greater part of the territory crops have made splendid progress as the result of ample moisture and moderate temperatures. Seeding of small grain has been virtually completed over the entire Northwest. Cool, rainy weather has favored root growth and stooling, and the growing crop generally shows a fine healthy appearance, and in most districts is fully up to standards of normal development for this season.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., Paul C. Rutherford.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.—The first week in June has provided still further rainfall for the flax growing area of the Northwest. Especially in the northern Red River Valley and southwestern Minnesota there have been reports of rainfall averaging from 1½ inches to ½ inch during the last two days. Precipitation for April and May for four of the flax growing states of the Northwest with few exceptions has been above the average for the past twelve years. Everything at the moment points to very satisfactory conditions in the flax growing areas but the fact cannot be overlooked that there are plenty of hurdles ahead before the finish of a northwestern flax crop. From now on we should begin hearing from those common enemies of the flax crop—heat, drought, high wind, rust and destructive insects. Threshing operations are about to get under way in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Texas reports low yields of flax as a result of rust. Kansas and northern Iowa have also received good rains during the past week.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., June 7.—Good rains over the entire state at the beginning of the week. Rains so far this spring have been timed perfectly which is reflected in the rapid growth of all crops. The country could not be more beautiful than it is this spring. Wheat crop is progressing rapidly, good average heads that are filling nicely. Some loose smut reported around over the territory and an occasional report of chinch bugs. With continued favorable conditions to harvest, the Illinois crop should turn out approximately 36,000,000 bus. Moisture and excellent soil conditions have been very favorable for corn growth. Producers are kept busy cultivating to keep down the weeds; early planted fields are now knee-high, which is considerable ahead of normal. Soy bean fields show excellent stands and germination this season is far better than last year, early planted fields that were drilled solid now completely cover the ground; early planted fields that were rowed have made growth enough so that they can be cultivated. Weed growth is also heavy, however, growers are not missing an opportunity to use rotary hoes to eradicate the weeds. Acreage planted to beans will be slightly larger than last year. More are planted in rows so that they can be cultivated.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Crop Forecasts by Statisticians

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Statisticians H. C. Donovan of Thomson & McKinnon, Nat C. Murray of Jackson & Curtis, C. M. Galvin of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., and E. H. Miller make the following forecasts in millions of bushels:

	Wheat				
	Winter	Spg.	All	Oats	Rye
Murray	708	209	917	1,128	45
Donovan	695	200	895	1,090	..
Galvin	680	195	875	1,085	46
Miller	635	200	835	1,050	49
Average	680	201	880	1,038	44
Final, 1940 ..	589	193	817	1,236	41
Avg. 1930-39.	569	154	723	1,025	38

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., June 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture forecasts the winter wheat crop as 697,692,000 bus. The crop was 569,151,000 bus. last year and the 1930-39 average production was 569,417,000 bus. Acreage for harvest this year is 40,313,000 acres, or 111.5 per cent of the 1940 acreage. Indicated yield is 17.3 bus. to the acre, compared with 16.2 bus. a month ago, 16.3 bus. last year and 14.4 bus., the 10-year average.

Spring wheat production, based on prospective acreage reported in March and the June 1 condition is forecast at 213,007,000 bus.

Spring wheat prospective acreage as reported in March was 17,137,000 acres, compared with 18,547,000 acres planted for the 1940 crop, and 21,762,000 acres, the 1930-39 average acreage. Production of spring wheat was 227,547,000 bus. last year from the 17,356,000 acres harvested. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 37 per cent of normal, compared with 88 per cent a year ago and 74 per cent, the 1930-39 average.

Oats production is forecast as 1,117,419,000 bushels, based on March 1 reported prospective plantings and the June 1 condition. The crop was 1,235,628,000 bushels last year.

Rye production is indicated as 44,828,000 bus., compared with 45,623,000 bus. a month ago, 40,601,000 bus. last year, and 38,472,000 bus., the 10-year average. Acreage for harvest this year is 3,527,000 acres, or 110.5 per cent of the 1940 acreage. Indicated yield is 12.7 bus. per acre, compared with 12.7 bus. a year ago, and 11.2 bus. the ten-year average.

The Marketing Quota Law

[Continued from page 483]

PENALTY 50 Per Cent of Loan Basis.—(9) The marketing penalty for cotton and rice produced in the calendar year in which any marketing year begins (if beginning with or after the 1941-1942 marketing year) shall be at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the basic rate of the loan for cooperators for such marketing year under section 302 of the Act and this resolution.

(10) The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available upon the 1941 crop of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, or tobacco, for which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for the marketing year beginning in 1941, loans as follows:

(a) To co-operators (except co-operators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn) at the rate of 85 per centum of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year;

(b) To co-operators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn, at the rate of 75 per centum of the rate specified in (a) above;

(c) To nonco-operators (except nonco-operators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn) at the rate of 60 per centum of the rate specified in (a) above and only on so much of the commodity as would be subject to penalty if marketed.

(11) The provisions of this resolution are amendatory of and supplementary to the Act, and all provisions of law applicable in respect of marketing quotas and loans under such Act as so amended and supplemented shall be applicable but nothing in this resolution shall be construed to amend or repeal section 301 (b) (6), 323 (b), or 335 (d) of the Act.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy-beans
Dec. 21	50,179	22,509	9,853	12,550	6,859
Dec. 28	50,621	22,695	9,649	12,297	6,971
Jan. 4	49,476	22,493	9,200	12,743	6,842
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,286	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	9,935	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	8,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,178	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,057
May 24	41,092	20,836	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	43,124	20,267	7,683	12,083	10,935

†All time low.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Paris, Ky., May 26.—Very little grain in farmers' hands.—Woodford Spears & Sons.

Hebron, Neb., May 26.—Not much grain of any kind in farmers' hands here.—Ufe Edzards, Burlington Elevator.

Burkburnett, Tex.—A truckload of wheat was delivered here on May 29, the grain coming from a farm near Deval, Okla. It graded No. 1 and was dry for new wheat, under 14 per cent moisture.

Kansas City, Mo.—Arrivals of 777 cars of wheat here May 26 represented a new high record for any day in May and also the heaviest receipts since July 22, 1940. It was estimated that approximately 60 to 65% of the exceptional marketings were C. C. C. wheat.

Enid, Okla.—A car of 1941 wheat, the first from the new crop, was received here on May 31. It graded No. 1 hard, "tough," on account of 14.5 per cent moisture. The wheat was shipped from Walters, Okla. Last year, Enid did not receive its first wheat until June 7.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The first car of oats of the 1941 crop arrived on the local market May 24, coming from Miles, Tex. The car graded No. 1 red, tough, 15% moisture, and tested 35 lbs. This is the earliest date on which the first car of oats has arrived here since 1929. Usually the first car arrived May 28 to 31.

Houston, Tex.—First shipments of a movement expected to total about 3,500,000 bus. of wheat have arrived for storage in Houston elevators recently. The grain now being moved to Houston for storage is coming largely from the wheat belt in Texas, although there have been some shipments handled here from Oklahoma.—Houston Port Register.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first car of new wheat was auctioned off on the Kansas City Board of Trade floor June 2. It was the earliest arrival

new wheat in history, and came from Walters, Okla., consigned to the Mensendieck Grain Co. The car was sold to the Continental Grain Co., to be shipped to them at New York. The wheat tested 61.5 lbs. to the bushel with 12.5% protein and 14.6% moisture.

Duluth, Minn.—Threatened congestion of grain in country elevators and railroads has started talk of a possibility of railroads in the northwest putting an embargo on rail grain shipments. Shippers have been informed that the carry over of the past two years must be moved quickly, otherwise shipping facilities will be seriously affected. Railroad officials have given assurance that plenty of equipment will be available for movement of the crop.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The 15,661,000 bus. of Canadian wheat in bond is still here with no word as to when it will be taken out. So far there has been only one cargo, 396,000 bus. shipped and unless ocean transit of vessels can be bettered probably will remain here for some time. Chartering of boats to carry grain cargoes east shows no immediate bettering. Vessel men report contracting an occasional boat. Rate on wheat to unload Buffalo remains 5½¢ bushel.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn.—During the month of May, according to our private estimates, flaxseed marketings in this country were 720,000 bus. which brings the total marketings from this year's crop to about 23,600,000 net bus. as compared with approximately 16,000,000 net bus. for the same period during the previous season. It will be recalled that the government estimate of this season's flax crop was 31,127,000 net bus. The amount so far marketed represents 76% of the estimated production.—Archer-Daniels-Midlands Co.

Ottawa, Ont., June 5.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 30 increased 2,987,719 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 185,804,147 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 467,331,794 bus. compared with 464,344,075 bus. for the previous week and 281,527,647 bus. for the week of May 31, 1940. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 30 amounted to 6,997,627 bus., a decrease of 358,942 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 7,356,569 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,816,554 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces

for the 43 weeks from Aug. 1, 1940, to May 30, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 50,527,629 (51,692,581); Saskatchewan 207,339,972 (219,840,119); Alberta 137,590,229 (122,349,024) bus. For the 43 weeks ending May 30, 1941, and the same period in 1940, 395,457,830 and 393,881,724 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Truckers Buying Grain with Worthless Checks

Grain dealers in Saunders County, Neb., will breathe a bit easier, and with no small amount of satisfaction, since the law has finally caught up with three tricky truckers who have left a trail of fraudulent checks behind.

The State of Nebraska on May 16 filed complaints against E. L. Chadd, Custer County; Ray Biber, Kearney, and Ralph Christensen, Fullerton, charging each with the issuance of a fraudulent check. Chadd was apprehended in Callaway by Sheriff Clarence Hagstrom who brought him back to Wahoo. At a preliminary hearing May 19 he was bound over to the district court, released on bond of \$172 later, to appear in district court for a hearing.

Chadd was charged specifically with having given C. L. Robbins a worthless check for \$97 in payment for oats purchased, drawn on the Seven Valleys State Bank of Callaway. The sheriff, however, has another bad check Chadd issued at Mead last February to the B. C. Christopher Co., of which Eland Johnson is manager. Although no part of the complaint charged, Chadd without a doubt will face charges on that count.

Ray Biber, who also found that a bouncing check is something of a boomerang, is a grain and livestock trucker of Kearney. On April 14 he bought grain of the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Wahoo, and in payment assigned a check in the amount of \$237.05 allegedly drawn by the Kearney Co-op. Credit Ass'n of Kearney, Neb. The check was no good, so the check case of the State of Nebraska vs. Ray Biber is to be heard.

Ralph Christensen drew a check in favor of the Farmers' Union Co-op. of Mead, elevator operators, on Jan. 3 for \$155.60, on the Fullerton National Bank. It later was found to be worthless. The state on May 16 filed a complaint against Christensen. The hearings of both Biber and Christensen it was expected would be heard in Wahoo.

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	426,345	361,796	646,500	178,076
Chicago	8,465,000	3,811,000	5,440,000	6,652,000
Duluth	4,783,317	1,682,291	4,808,529	4,184,771
Ft. William	15,312	22,681	20,844	7,861
Ft. Worth	37,500	85,500	132,000	32,500
Indianapolis	2,277,000	1,153,000	1,554,000	874,000
Kansas City	448,800	831,000	414,000	774,000
Milwaukee	486,700	447,950	1,003,750	126,100
Minneapolis	2,959,500	960,000	5,682,000	2,349,000
New Orleans	163,308	369,364	76,500	296,500
Omaha	632,339	399,026	838,160	626,439
Peoria	3,430,500	1,804,600	1,865,300	471,800
St. Louis	1,453,500	1,051,500	720,000	723,000
Superior	3,348,138	1,394,263	2,907,650	2,741,177
Toledo	226,800	193,200	218,400	63,260

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	152,091	47,873	251,860	.....
Chicago	1,815,000	33,000	623,000	293,000
Duluth	50,602	436,869	86,309	887,791
Ft. William	660,434	518,582	1,173,389	1,493,715
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	126,000	177,000	30,000	55,000
Kansas City	3,000	1,500	18,000	3,000
Milwaukee	43,790	10,570	259,785	97,890
Minneapolis	1,404,000	810,000	558,000	294,000
Omaha	18,200	41,150	25,200	19,960
Peoria	66,800	45,200	228,000	2,400
St. Louis	10,500	3,000	32,000	10,500
Superior	60,299	427,310	9,161	725,742
Toledo	4,200	11,200	5,600	19,180

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	2,117,561	259,212	2,254,205	516,575
Chicago	1,470,000	2,046,000	1,363,000	1,370,000
Duluth	3,381,917	9,111,147	3,363,691	10,502,773
Ft. Wm.	44,444,752	25,411,592	47,136,699	41,802,845
Ft. Worth	1,801,800	495,600	222,600	1,215,200
Hutchinson	1,904,550	965,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	219,000	333,000	177,000	174,000
Kan. City	10,681,600	3,158,400	6,540,135	1,654,205
Milwaukee	582,470	251,270	18,200	12,600
Minn'polis	9,501,000	10,483,500	2,341,500	2,604,000
New Orleans	84,307	.....	6,466	10,800
Omaha	2,425,511	534,221	973,305	687,800
Peoria	126,000	176,300	724,800	375,628
St. Louis	1,726,500	693,000	1,438,800	889,500
Superior	1,615,965	4,179,097	1,447,743	5,436,047
Toledo	937,500	529,235	544,500	709,145
Wichita	2,008,500	100,800	1,606,500	778,500

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	87,172	57,685	.....	.....
Chicago	1,486,000	1,241,000	1,142,000	1,151,000
Duluth	150,110	254,673	123,000	1,289,650
Ft. William	1,710,873	2,938,114	2,218,786	5,212,327
Ft. Worth	42,000	56,000	22,000	93,000
Hutchinson	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	336,000	148,000	446,000	314,000
Kansas City	142,000	62,000	74,000	28,000
Milwaukee	27,120	29,380	53,200	60,800
Minneapolis	1,152,000	697,500	1,071,000	864,000
New Orleans	4,000	.....	28,581	24,000
Omaha	64,000	57,133	38,175	154,795
Peoria	121,200	168,000	178,000	206,000
St. Louis	70,000	263,500	125,000	306,000
Superior	13,098	231,000	2,000	653,953
Toledo	228,900	735,645	220,500	739,225
Wichita	1,500	.....	.....	.....

Soybean Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	1,069,000	941,000	209,000	645,000
Indianapolis	55,500	27,000	51,000	15,000
Milwaukee	87,420	15,730	.....	.....
Minneapolis	33,000	.....	.....	4,400
Omaha	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	412,050	45,000	552,500	51,200
St. Louis	11,200	6,400	17,600	16,000
Toledo	133,500	24,000	73,500	40,550

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	8,858	6,619	.....	.....
Chicago	952,000	1,013,000	354,000	250,000
Duluth	582,911	467,848	656,886	739,881
Ft. William	1,260,202	1,306,325	1,196,248	1,304,057
Indianapolis	3,000	.....	9,000	3,000
Kansas City	257,600	38,400	198,400	3,200
Milwaukee	2,926,320	1,854,904	656,600	425,450
Minneapolis	5,232,600	2,563,600	3,097,400	3,044,700
Omaha	3,432	11,200	8,333	9,620
Peoria	256,900	344,900	2,295,500	200,200
St. Louis	152,500	177,600	30,400	65,600
Superior	414,613	59,758	510,603	368,651
Toledo	28,000	5,600	4,200	1,825
Wichita	3,900	.....	.....	.....

Marketing Penalty Regulations

The National Grain Trade Council has made the following digest from letters of instruction sent to warehousemen in the Southwest:

COUNTRY WAREHOUSEMEN may safely purchase wheat from any producer who shows his white "marketing card." This is a card about 3x5 inches, and states that he is eligible to market grain. This white marketing card is Form 511, and carries the farm serial number, the card serial number, and signatures of the county committeeman and the producer. The producer cannot obtain one of these cards unless and until he (1) has complied with his acreage allotment for the year, or (2) has turned over to the county committee warehouse receipt for his excess production, or (3) has given a bond (or funds in escrow) for excess wheat stored on the farm, or (4) has turned over his excess grain to the Secretary, or (5) has paid the penalty on his excess wheat.

The country warehousemen will need to keep a record (Form 520) showing the amount of grain bought from a producer, date of transaction, amount of penalty collected, and record of the form by which the grain may be identified. If all of this information is contained in his usual scale ticket or other elevator records, he need not keep the additional form, although the forms are provided free by the County A.A.A.

Assuming that the basic loan rate might be 98c, and the penalty rate 49c, then the country warehouseman would hold back the penalty amount of each bushel of grain bought and for which no white marketing card is shown. This penalty amount would be turned over to the County Committee and, if collected improperly in any way, the producer (NOT the warehouseman) could get a refund from the County Committee.

Altho Form 520 may be avoided if all the information is contained in other elevator records, the Form 520 would have to be filled out later, and notarized, if the County Committee so requires it in order to identify or trace grain.

COMMISSION MEN, TERMINAL AND SUBTERMINAL WAREHOUSEMAN can safely purchase grain shipped carlot by a country elevator, since the legal identification was required at the first buying point. Papers do NOT have to follow the grain from the country point to terminals, as the country buyer will be held responsible for collection of penalties.

TRUCKED GRAIN—Warehousemen purchasing wheat from truckers or others who previously had purchased it from producers, should ask the trucker for his Form 521, which is called the "Intermediate Buyer's Record and Report." If this form has stamped on the back a statement from the County Committee that the penalty has been paid, or that the grain is free of penalty, it may be purchased from the trucker; otherwise the amount of the penalty should be held back by the buyer.

PROCESSOR who purchases wheat direct from producers will have to keep the necessary records and collect the penalties where due, whether he purchases the wheat in the country in wagonlots, or purchases a carlot shipped by a producer. But if he purchases a carlot from a country buyer (shipper) who was responsible for the records of direct purchase from the producer, he is not further responsible for the records, penalties, etc. If he purchases trucked grain, bought by a trucker from a producer and hauled to the processing plant, he must collect the penalty unless the trucker delivers Form 521 to the processor with some such statement as "penalty satisfied" stamped on its back, over the signature of the County Committeeman.

Any buyer who collects the penalty from the producer must report such purchase and penalty collection on Form 512, within 15 days, to the County Committee. Report also must be made on any purchases made, or penalties collected, under Form 521 (from trucker or other intermediate buyer).

WHEAT FOR LOANS—When wheat is

stored in the country, subterminal, or terminal elevator for purposes of a government loan, it is assumed that no forms need be filled out, since the storage ticket itself will go to the County Committee to be checked for the loan. In brief, the regulations cover only "marketing" of wheat.

Loan Provisions

Mandatory loans of 85 per cent of parity are to be made on the 1941 crops of cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for the year. Note that the mandatory loan is for one year only, and that it is mandatory UNLESS marketing quotas are disapproved. There will be no vote on corn marketing quotas, so they cannot be disapproved by corn producers this year and this assures a corn loan of 85 per cent of parity.

Wheat parity prices will be slightly above \$1.14, which means that the basic loan rate may be 97 or 98 cents. We guess it will be 98 cents, so that the penalty rate may be an even 49c.

The producer whose wheat acreage has remained within his acreage allotment may market all of this wheat without penalty, or may get the full 85 per cent loan on it. The nonco-operator (who has acreage in excess of his allotment) may get a loan of only 60 per cent of the basic loan rate, and only upon so much of his wheat as would be subject to penalty if marketed. This nonco-operator's wheat is subject to a lien in favor of the government until he has filled the provisions which entitles him to the white marketing card. (Paying penalty, storing in warehouse or on farms, etc.)

"Old" and "New" Futures of Rye and Soybeans

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on June 5 adopted the following resolutions:

THAT the directors amend Regulation 1838 adopted Feb. 25, 1941, effective March 8, 1941, so as to provide that beginning at the opening of business Friday, June 6, 1941, futures contracts now named "old" contracts for the delivery of rye in July, 1941, and September, 1941, may be traded in for purposes other than liquidation until the close of business Monday, June 30, 1941, and that thereafter and beginning on Tuesday, July 1, 1941, such contracts may be traded in for the purpose of liquidation only.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Agriculture on the authority vested in him by the United States Grain Standards Act promulgated on May 31, 1941, soybeans pp. 26,601 to 26,408 inclusive, of Part 26, Chapter I, Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and such amendments are to become effective on the first day of September, 1941.

RESOLVED that the Board of Directors finds that an emergency exists requiring the Board to take action in regard to trading in futures contracts of soybeans and in regard to the delivery thereof;

The Board orders that open futures contracts at the close of business August 30, 1941, for the delivery of soybeans in October, 1941, shall be named "old" contracts, and may, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1941, be traded in for the purpose of liquidation only. No new commitments in "old" soybean contracts for delivery in October, 1941, shall be entered into after Aug. 30, 1941, and both buyer and seller in any trade must by such trade reduce his open commitments thereby.

REGULATION 1842.—Beginning Saturday, June 7, 1941, members may enter into "special" soybean contracts for the delivery of soybeans in October, 1941, of grades conforming to the standards promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, May 31, 1941, as effective September 1, 1941, and such "special" contracts must be specified as "new." Where no designation is given at the time of the execution of the order it shall be understood that the orders are executed as "regular" contracts.

Commission houses that have trades for customers who are long "regular" contracts offset by trades for customers who are short "regular" contracts may, after securing the consent of their customers on both sides transfer those contracts into "new" contracts without making an additional commission charge. In this case the transfer would be merely an offset transaction and no brokerage would be paid. These transactions must go through the Clearing House.

Commission houses that have a net position with the Clearing House showing either long or short "regular" contracts may, to the extent of such net position, and after having secured consent of their customers, make an inter-office

trade with another commission house transferring these "regular" contracts into "new" contracts without charging their customers an additional commission and without paying brokerage. These trades must go through the Clearing House.

Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 36,143 cars during the week ended May 31, against 27,243 cars so loaded during the like week of 1940, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Northern Pacific Railroad announced the purchase of 2,200 additional box cars bringing the company's car orders since October 1939 to 6,700 for an outlay totaling \$19,500,000.—F.G.C.

The Nebraska Railway Commission on May 29 authorized the Burlington and Union Pacific to reduce rates one cent per hundred pounds on grain from Omaha to Wymore, Blue Springs and Barneston.

Absorption of switching charges on grain at Minneapolis and Superior-Duluth will begin July 25 instead of June 25 by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to permit re-argument by the railroads.

A shortage of barges on the Erie Canal has developed, as some barges are used in New York harbor to store grain and war materials. The canal rate has risen to 5 cents per bushel, Buffalo to New York.—G.E.T.

The National Diversion and Reconsignment Committee has decided not to put into effect during 1941 the proposed increase in charges for reconsigning carload freight. The grain trade had protested vigorously.

Persisting in his St. Lawrence waterway program the president in a special message to Congress asks for \$285,000,000 for the project. Senator Wayland Brooks says: "The administration is using the present chaotic conditions of the world to put through both the power and navigation phases of the waterway scheme under the guise of national defense."

Illinois Terminal Railroad Co.'s Supp. No. 8 to Tariff No. 480-F, Ill. C. C. No. 46, effective June 25, increases rates on grain and grain products from Alton to Granite City and Madison, Ill., from East St. Louis to Grafton, Ill., from Elsau and Wood River to Alton, Ill., from Edwardsville to Grafton, Granite City and Madison, Ill., and from Pait to E. St. Louis, Ill.

"The employees have asked the railroads for wage increases averaging more than 41 per cent and amounting, in the aggregate, to about 770 million dollars a year. It is obvious that nothing in the present situation of the railroad industry or of the nation as a whole justified these exorbitant demands. It is equally obvious that the railroads cannot meet them," said C. E. Johnson, chairman of the Western Ass'n of Railway Executives.

L. M. Betts, of the car service department of the railroads, says: 11 railroads in the country, the principal handlers of wheat, have 23,288 cars sidetracked to meet the demand of the wheat crop. Seven railroads in the southwest area have some 20,000 cars sidetracked. Ordinarily this would be about two-thirds of the boxcars required to move the Kansas and Oklahoma crops, but with the new regulation, that boxcars sent east must be returned empty, a potential supply of 15,000 cars is in transit.

Redemptions of loan wheat during the entire life of the 1940 program have totaled 44,862,000 bus, and for the week ended May 13 were the largest on record, at 7,857,000 bus.

Wheat Improvement From the Grain Dealers Standpoint

(Address given by Glenn H. LeDioyt before the Nebraska Grain Dealers at North Platte)

No doubt many of you have wondered just what your part as an individual grain dealer should be in the wheat improvement program sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. At the same time you have probably asked yourself, and rightly so, just what benefits will my business receive from participation in this work?

There is no question in my mind that any grain improvement program must have the wholehearted support of the grain dealers, elevator operators and millers if the program is to be successful. I say this because there is no denying the fact that the man who buys the farmer's grain is in a better position than anyone else to offer advice on problems of wheat production. It is important therefore that each grain dealer have the best information available on which to base his recommendations on what varieties should be grown and what cultural practices should be followed in his trade territory.

The primary aim of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n is to raise the general level of quality of wheat raised in Nebraska. It has been in this direction that most of our energy has been exerted since the formation of this Ass'n. Through your elevators 7,200 different farmers' samples have been collected, grown and classified in the state-wide "100 farmers' wheat tests." This means that slightly more than one-tenth of all the wheat farmers in the state have had their wheat properly evaluated for seed. Through this survey it has been found that many of our farmers are now using the very best sources of seed available. On the other hand a large percentage have been extremely careless about their source of seed. The results of these tests should be a challenge to every grain man in the state to help make the quality of wheat grown in his territory the highest possible. To do this would be in the best interest of the reputation of your company in handling high quality grain. It would likewise be in the best interest of the farmer customers whom you serve. In addition it would be in the best interest of the men at the end of the line, the miller and finally the baker, who are eager to purchase wheat and flour of the highest quality.

In this matter of wheat quality each grain dealer has three obligations: the first is to the man who grows the grain, the second to yourself or the company you represent, and the third to the man to whom you sell the grain.

FROM THE STANDPOINT of quality there are at least four very definite factors which can be controlled largely through the use of good seed and proper cultural practices.

(1) **RYE MIXTURES.** Some areas of the state are producing a disgraceful amount of rye in their wheat. In the long run it is neither a credit nor a profit to you to be operating in an area that is on the "black list" from the standpoint of the amount of rye coming in from your territory. A few words from you to the farmer who consistently brings in rye mixed wheat will do a lot to eliminate this barrier to high quality wheat.

(2) **BUNT OR STINKING SMUT.** During the past few years the amount of stinking smut in Nebraska wheat has practically been negligible. Now that more favorable moisture conditions prevail I am certain that we can reasonably expect bunt to increase because bunt is favored by cool moist weather during seeding time. If these conditions prevail over a period of years infection will in all probability be built up. We should be on the alert to forestall such an occurrence through wider use of seed

treatment or use of resistant varieties. Nebred, as you know, is resistant to all known forms of stinking smut present in Nebraska.

(3) **MIXTURES.** Considerable progress has been made in reducing the amount of mixed wheat in Nebraska. There are still areas in the state where this continues to be a problem. The wider use of hard wheat varieties and pure seed will do much to bring about even greater improvement.

(4) **INFERIOR MILLING** and baking varieties. Although Nebraska has the highest percentage of Turkey and Turkey selections of any important hard red winter wheat state, there is room for improvement even here. Grain men should know what varieties produce the highest quality flour and encourage only those varieties in their territory. In this connection I can recommend Nebred for its outstanding protein quality.

TWO FACTORS of quality of great importance are protein content and test weight. This is because the farmer can exert very little control over these factors. It has been repeatedly shown that the variety has little effect on protein content. That is, when one adapted variety is grown under identical conditions with another variety, the protein content of the two will be about the same. Cultural practices such as the use of legumes and summer fallow do effect protein content. Test weight is controlled largely by climatic conditions, although some varieties are noted for their consistently high test weight. The Blackhull wheats belong to this group. In rust years rust resistant varieties will also tend to produce higher test weight since the wheat will not be shriveled as much as a susceptible variety.

THE TESTING PROGRAM of our Ass'n to improve these factors of quality. Last fall 26 wheat tests in as many counties were planted. Eight of these were lost due to winter injury. The remaining eighteen will be used for field meetings this summer. During the meeting each farmer's sample will be classified and graded on the basis of its merits as seed wheat. I hope that the grain dealers of the state will again take an interest in these meetings.

IN ADDITION to improving the general quality of Nebraska-grown grains, our Ass'n is interested in helping wherever possible to aid the wheat farmer with advice on cultural methods which will insure a more stable wheat supply in the state. The local grain dealer of course is interested in this because volume is essential to his business. You can be of real service in helping your customers overcome several hazards of production. Ten year averages of losses to Nebraska farmers show that each year the Nebraska wheat crop is reduced 1,693,000 bus. by black stem rust. The growing of tolerant or resistant varieties rather than susceptible ones in the areas where rust is frequently present will aid a great deal in reducing this loss.

Although stinking smut has been reduced to an almost negligible amount during the past ten years, there is still an annual average loss of 75,000 bus. The use of smut resistant varieties and seed treatment will prevent this loss.

Hessian fly takes a toll of 1,200,000 bus—a loss controllable pretty largely by destroying volunteer wheat and proper planting dates. Winter killing due only to extreme cold causes a loss of 3,600,000 bus. Winter hardy varieties will do much to prevent this loss. It is also estimated that poor cultural practices cut deeply into the annual wheat production of the state, perhaps to the extent of 4,200,000 bus. each year.

Nebraska Dealers and Managers Meet

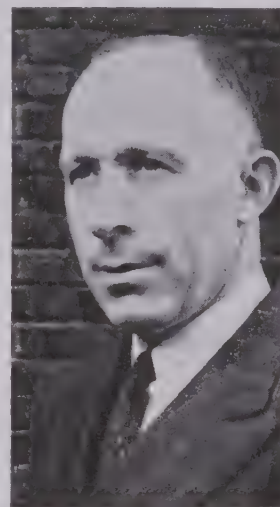
A grain grading school was held the first day of the annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers and Managers' Ass'n at North Platte, Neb., June 2.

The school was conducted by A. C. Nelson, federal grain supervisor, and Harry Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Pawnee Hotel, where Phil Runion, Lincoln, sec'y of the Nebraska Lumber Merchants' Ass'n, was the speaker, his topic being "Association Activities."

PRES. GUY A. JONES of Eagle, Neb., called the business session to order at 9:30 a. m., June 3.

GLENN H. LeDIOYT, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, delivered an



Guy Jones, Eagle, Neb., Re-elected President

address on the progress made in improving the quality of the state's grain crop, which will appear in a later number.

Senator **HUGH A. BUTLER** spoke on "What Is Ahead for the Grain Business," criticizing the policy of closing sugar refineries in the United States while admitting foreign sugar. He said he thought it would be "smarter" if the government would treat the farmers more fairly as part of the policy for national defense "rather than loaning hundreds of millions of dollars to producers of other nations on a pretext of getting their good will and support."

Butler observed that his corn-loan plan, upon which he campaigned against R. L. Cochran, former governor, has now aroused national interest. "While the Department of Agriculture has not as yet seen fit to adopt my corn-loan plan there is a growing tendency to give it consideration. In the east, where large dairy herds are maintained, they see the necessity to open the ever-normal granary and make practical use of it."

Mrs. Eileen H. Miller, nationally known crop reporter, spoke on the prospect and condition of winter wheat.

Guy A. Jones of Eagle, Neb., was re-elected pres.; and Homer Kimberley of Paxton and Harold Holmquist of Oakland were elected directors.

Proper functioning of futures markets is important in the present defense effort. The existence of futures markets tends to divert speculation from the actual commodities and thus may discourage hoarding and inventory speculation. It is much more difficult to control speculation in spot commodities, and hoarding movements have a more potent effect upon prices because the speculative opportunity is limited to buyers.—Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture.

Thirty Cents an Hour and Overtime for Whom

By PHIL CLARKSON, Supervisor Wage and Hour Division, before Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers' Ass'n

Some of you own and operate grinding and mixing equipment which occupies a small portion of the premises. You engage in a processing operation as an incident to your retail selling. Frequently farmers in the vicinity bring you a quantity of grain which you run thru your mixing machine for a fixed charge. Perhaps at times you sell at retail different types of feeds which you have prepared in accordance with some formula furnished by the State College at Manhattan.

COUNTRY FEED MIXERS.—In these cases the processing operations merely consisted of the doubling of ingredients, including concentrates purchased from feed manufacturers into the hopper of the equipment. You wonder if this simple processing makes you a manufacturer. What happens when your wife goes to the grocery store and buys a pound of coffee beans? The grocer dumps it into the hopper of the machine and grinds it. In our opinion the performance of such processing operations which have been described will be considered similar to the grinding of coffee by retail grocery stores or other simple processing operations undertaken in connection with retail selling. Hence these activities will not defeat the retail character of the establishment. Obviously the foregoing interpretation does not apply to distinct feed manufacturing plants which are not operating merely as an incident of retail selling.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.—The assembling and shipment of agricultural commodities are not retail operations. Accordingly, grain elevators, certain creameries and establishments which are engaged in assembling and shipping poultry and eggs are not retail establishments within the meaning of Section 13(a) (2). In these combination enterprises the employees frequently spend a substantial portion of their working time in connection with the handling, storing, assembling and shipping of the agricultural commodities and the remainder of their time is spent in selling goods in the feed store at retail. In these cases the employees will be exempt if their operations in connection with the assembly and shipment of agricultural commodities fall within the scope of the exemption provided by section 13(a) (10) of the Act. In such instances the employees are entitled to a combination section 13(a) (2)—section 13(a) (10) exemption. The 13(a) (10) exemption, which I mentioned, applies to "any individual employed within the area of production (as defined by the Administrator) engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning agricultural or horticultural commodities . . ."

AREA OF PRODUCTION.—The Administrator by definition has included within the term area of production any individual performing operations described in section 13(a) (10) on materials all of which come from farms in the general vicinity of the establishment where he is employed and the number of employees engaged in these operations in that establishment does not exceed ten.

THESE INTERPRETATIONS, which I have given you, represent our legal staff's opinion at the present time. It is wholly possible that these opinions may be modified or be declared erroneous by some future authoritative court ruling. Right now a revision of Interpretative Bulletin No. 6 dealing with the exemption for retail and service establishments is nearing completion. Obviously it would be well for all grain dealers with any uncertainty about the application of the Act to their business to obtain copies of this revised bulletin for careful reading.

Caution should be used in deciding which of your employees may be exempted and which are entitled to the benefits of the wage and hour standards of the Act. It must be borne in mind that there can be no segregation of work on the basis of coverage and non-coverage activities within a single workweek. Interpretative Bulletin No. 5 states in paragraph 9, "If in any workweek an employee produces goods for commerce and also produces goods for local consumption or performs work otherwise outside the coverage of the Act, the employee is entitled to both the wage and hour benefits of the Act for all the time worked during the workweek." In other words, if John Jones helps manufacture mixed feed for the wholesale trade three days in the week and spends the other three days in retail selling, he is entitled to the minimum wage and overtime after 40 hours for that week.

RETAIL.—It has been enunciated as a policy of the Wage and Hour Division that if the dollar volume of non-retail business of an establishment is not substantial (approximately 20 per cent may be considered substantial) the establishment may be considered a retail establishment. This opinion, however, dealt only with establishments engaged solely in distributive as compared to manufacturing operations, and consequently it does not apply to feed manufacturers. Clearly, manufacturers are not operating a retail establishment even tho they may make sales at retail. Of course, they might operate more than one establishment, and by segregating the retail activities be entitled to exemptions for employees solely engaged in the retail establishment.

It should be borne in mind, too, that Interpretative Bulletins do not have the force of law. They are intended to indicate the construction of the law which will guide the Administrator in the performance of his administrative duties unless he is directed otherwise by the authoritative ruling of the courts or unless he shall subsequently decide that his prior interpretation is incorrect.

The Supreme Court, however, in the case of the United States v. American Trucking Associations, Inc., stated that the interpretations expressed in the interpretative bulletins of the Division are entitled to great weight. The courts also have indicated in the case of Fleming v. Hawkeye Pearl Button Co.; Bowie v. Pablo Gonzales and Wood v. Central Sand & Gravel Co. that all exemptions in the Act should be construed narrowly.

The Marketing Quota Law

Public Law 74, 77th Congress, Chapter 133, First Session, S. J. Res. 60, Joint Resolution relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Act)—

(1) The farm marketing quota under the Act for any crop of wheat shall be the actual production of the acreage planted to wheat on the farm, less the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the smaller, of that acreage planted to wheat on the farm which is in excess of the farm acreage allotment for wheat. The farm marketing quota under the Act for any crop of corn shall be the actual production of the acreage planted to corn on the farm, less the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the smaller, of that acreage planted to corn on the farm which is in excess of the farm acreage allotment for corn.

The normal production, or the actual production, whichever is the smaller, of such excess acreage is hereinafter called the "farm marketing excess" of corn or wheat, as the case may be. For the purposes of this resolution, "actual production" of any number of acres of corn or wheat on a farm means the actual average yield of corn or wheat, as the case may be, for the farm times such number of acres.

PENALTY.—(2) During any marketing year for which quotas are in effect, the producer

shall be subject to a penalty on the farm marketing excess of corn and wheat. The rate of penalty shall be 50 per centum of the basic rate of the loan on the commodity for cooperators for such marketing year under section 302 of the Act and this resolution.

(3) The farm marketing excess for corn and wheat shall be regarded as available for marketing, and the penalty and the storage amount or amounts to be delivered to the Secretary of the commodity shall be computed upon the normal production of the excess acreage. Where, upon the application of the producer for an adjustment of penalty or of storage, it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the actual production of the excess acreage is less than the normal production thereof, the difference between the amount of the penalty or storage as computed upon the basis of normal production and as computed upon the basis of actual production shall be returned to or allowed the producer. The Secretary shall issue regulations under which the farm marketing excess of the commodity for the farm may be stored or delivered to him. Upon failure to store or deliver to the Secretary the farm marketing excess within such time as may be determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the penalty computed as aforesaid shall be paid by the producer. Any corn or wheat delivered to the Secretary hereunder shall become the property of the United States and shall be disposed of by the Secretary for relief purposes in the United States or in foreign countries or in such other manner as he shall determine will divert it from the normal channels of trade and commerce.

LIEN ON Entire Crop.—(4) Until the producers on any farm store, deliver to the Secretary, or pay the penalty on, the farm marketing excess of any crop of corn or wheat, the entire crop of corn or wheat, as the case may be, produced on the farm shall be subject to a lien in favor of the United States for the amount of the penalty.

(5)—The penalty upon corn or wheat stored shall be paid by the producer at the time, and to the extent, of any depletion in the amount of the commodity so stored, except depletion resulting from some cause beyond the control of the producer.

(6) Whenever the planted acreage of the then current crop of corn or wheat on any farm is less than the farm acreage allotment for such commodity, the total amount of the commodity from any previous crops required to be stored in order to postpone or avoid payment of penalty shall be reduced by that amount which is equal to the normal production of the number of acres by which the farm acreage allotment exceeds the planted acreage. The provisions of section 326 (b) and (c) of the Act shall be applicable also to wheat.

(7) A farm marketing quota on corn or wheat shall not be applicable to any farm on which the acreage planted to the commodity is not in excess of fifteen acres. The marketing penalty on corn or wheat shall not be applicable to any farm which, under the terms of the then current agricultural conservation program formulated under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is classified as a nonallotment farm if the acreage of the commodity harvested on such nonallotment farm is not in excess of fifteen acres or the acreage allotment for the farm, whichever is larger. If the acreage of the commodity harvested on any such nonallotment farm is in excess of fifteen acres and in excess of such acreage allotment, the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the smaller, of the acreage harvested in excess of fifteen acres or such acreage allotment, whichever is larger, shall be taken as the farm marketing excess and shall be subject to penalty: Provided, That there shall be no penalty on wheat harvested on any such nonallotment farm from which no wheat is sold if the acreage of wheat harvested on such farm does not exceed such acreage per family living thereon as may be used for home consumption without reducing the payment with respect to the farm under the then current agricultural conservation program; Provided further, That for the marketing year beginning in 1941, there shall be no marketing penalty on wheat with respect to any such nonallotment farm if the acreage of wheat harvested on the farm is not in excess of the usual acreage determined for the farm under the 1941 agricultural conservation program and the county committee determines, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, that there will not be marketed an amount of wheat in excess of the 1941 farm marketing quota.

(8) Until the farm marketing excess of corn or wheat, as the case may be, is stored or delivered to the Secretary or the penalty thereon is paid, each bushel of the commodity produced on the farm which is sold by the producer to any person within the United States shall be subject to the penalty as specified in paragraph (2) of this resolution. Such penalty shall be paid by the buyer, who may deduct an amount equivalent to the penalty from the price paid to the producer.

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Agricultural Fundamentals Plowed Under

By JACK ARGIE

Government participation in the farm business for the last eight years, has cost long suffering taxpayers more than \$8,000,000,000, with little financial gain to the farmers. Theoretical mental giants may ably discourse on physics, but it requires practical manipulation of soil implements to raise a grain crop, and expert salesmanship by Commission Men with great knowledge of and experience in merchandising to secure better returns for the producer in marketing his agricultural products. Statistical averages of prices paid for wheat and corn by Commission Merchants through regular channels of the public grain exchanges bear out this assertion. Government "pegging" and "price-fixing" methods exercised in an attempt to maintain higher values for farm commodities, never have proved profitable legislative measures to grain growers in any part of the world. In foreign countries where the plan was tried and abandoned as a failure, it proved a wasteful experiment and left a heavy burden on the tax payers.

It is interesting to note the names of a few of the most prominent investors and speculators, whose leadership in the market advanced wheat prices to top figures, and made it possible for farmers to receive millions of extra dollars for their grain crops. The Commission Men and those associated with the grain business are not interested in having prices of wheat sell below \$1 a bushel. In fact, they much prefer to carry on with the farmer at figures ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 or more a bushel. All statements made by political critics to the contrary, are erroneous and misleading.

TO RECALL sensational transactions chronicled in the past when competitive giants battled for supremacy in the wheat market we turn back to the year 1924. In the latter part of that year, Arthur W. Cutten, the most courageous and aggressive champion of all investors and speculators in the grain markets, relying on supply and demand and the strength in the foreign markets, believed prevailing prices for wheat were too low. He inaugurated a campaign by making purchases of May wheat around \$1.20 a bushel. He pyramided his commitments on an advancing market, and his progressive activities were extended to January 1925, at which time it was reported he had accumulated a staggering load of 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 bus. of grain. His wheat contracts were the largest ever owned by one individual. On January twenty-eighth, May wheat made a top of \$2.05½, and cash wheat in Chicago was quoted at \$2.20½ a bushel. At these values it was stated Mr. Cutten had a paper profit of \$30,000,000. This enormous sum of money stunned the speculative wizards of the world. As a natural consequence the market carried a big open interest, and near February first scattered profit taking sales caused a dip in May wheat to \$1.78, but the downward trend was quickly checked and prices rebounded to \$2.02 on the second of March. The undertone of the market was firm, and Mr. Cutten thought a respite for him from streams of ticker-tape would be a healthful tonic for over-taxed nerves. So he planned a vacation to be enjoyed in the sunny climes of Florida, and forthwith reservation was made on a train de luxe scheduled for eastern shores. Mr. Cutten had visited on the southern coast only a short time when the wheat market crashed.

It was reported that the late Jesse Livermore of New York, and Thomas M. Howell

of Chicago, also were in Florida inhaling the fragrance of flowers and sniffing the balmy breezes from off the sea at the time they placed orders with their brokers to sell 10,000,000 bus. of wheat. The impetus of this flood of orders to be absorbed by pit traders was the beginning of a disastrous collapse in the market. When the market rests on extreme high points it is vulnerable, and the more conservative class of traders severely criticized Mr. Livermore and Mr. Howell for disturbing a sound economic condition at home and abroad by selling millions of bushels of wheat, purposely, to uncover an avalanche of orders to be sold on "stop loss" limits, from all corners of the earth. On such occasions, hysteria and confusion prevail, and the decline usually continues until all weak holders have been eliminated.

There were many fantastic stories circulated anent Mr. Cutten's whereabouts on that momentous day. The gossips spread news that he was aboard a pleasure boat far out at sea angling for the elusive sail fish when the crafty Mr. Livermore and Mr. Howell took advantage of his absence to raid the wheat market. However, it was said after Mr. Cutten returned to Chicago, he confided to a friend that he much preferred to let the public think that he had been out on a fishing trip, than to have the truth revealed that he had motored far down the coast to keep an appointment with an artist in a studio, where he was detained, posing for a portrait.

On March second, May wheat was quoted at \$2.02, but the vicious attack and deluge of millions of bushels of wheat thrown in the pit by frightened traders created a panic, and supporting orders executed by Mr. Cutten's brokers to steady the market, were futile. The downward drive carried May wheat to \$1.40½ on thirty-first of March. A loss of 61½ cents being recorded for the month. Top figures showed an advance of 85 cents to \$1 a bushel over prices quoted at the time Mr. Cutten entered buying side of the market.

In April wheat slumped to \$1.36½, and after a thorough cleansing, the market took on a better tone and prices gradually worked higher. On the last trading day of May, closing quotations were: \$1.65 to \$1.71, but before this date the Cutten contracts had been liquidated. His estimated paper profits of \$30,000,000 melted like ice in a fiery furnace, and in commenting on the wheat deal, he said, all his profits were wiped out on the break, but early purchases made around low levels had given him a good average price on his line of wheat, and he was protected against loss at the time he closed up the gigantic transaction. His operations in the grain market made him a Santa Clause to the farmers. They were happy and prosperous, and grateful to Mr. Cutten for the extra dollars which they had received. This was accomplished by the leadership of one man, and not a penny cost to taxpayers.

ANOTHER FRIEND of the farmers during his entire business career over a stretch of about 35 years, was James A. Patten. He invariably took a position on the buying side of the grain markets, sustaining prices throughout the year, and helped the farmer in marketing his grain crops at higher figures. In the early fall of 1908, he made his first purchases in May wheat futures around 90 cents a bushel for delivery in 1909. Reported frosts in Canada encouraged Mr. Patten. He believed great damage would be done to the

wheat crop before it was harvested. He bought more wheat, and added to his line until he owned 10,000,000 bus. His aggressive buying stimulated the market, and prices advanced from a low around 89 cents to \$1.35¼ on the last day of May, 1909, and in June cash wheat in Chicago sold at \$1.60. Mr. Patten sold his wheat at a nice profit, and the farmers reaped a financial harvest on greatly increased prices for all grains. This prosperity was brought to the homes of the farmers through the buying activities of Mr. Patten, and at no cost to the taxpayers.

THE MOST PUBLICIZED hero worshiped by the farmers, was Joseph Leiter, in the years 1897 and 1898. Mr. Leiter, a son of a wealthy dry goods merchant, started buying wheat around 60 cents a bushel. He bought large amounts in the December contracts, and before the year 1897 expired he was carrying a line of 10,000,000 bus. of wheat. The fall drought and the bad outlook for a winter wheat crop made Mr. Leiter feel very secure on contracts he owned for December delivery. A prominent grain man said, Joe Leiter now had the December deal well in hand.

All this time, Phillip D. Armour, the "Old Fox of the Pit" remained silent. He was short seven million bushels, and not a bushel of wheat was in his large elevators available for delivery on his December contracts. Mr. Armour lost no time in sending his agents to different points in this country and Canada to buy wheat. At this date, lake navigation was closed and shipping vessels were at anchor for the winter in their home ports. He contracted with towing lines at a terrific cost to furnish a dozen or more tug boats to plow the ice—some places nine inches thick, in Duluth harbor, Soo Canal and Thunder Bay, to keep open water where ships had gone to load wheat. To the great surprise of Mr. Leiter and those interested in the grain business, Mr. Armour had the seven million bushels of wheat shipped to Chicago and placed in warehouses ready for delivery on his December contracts.

Mr. Leiter accepted the wheat and said he was well satisfied with his purchases. He now owned 10,000,000 bus. of wheat stored in elevators, most of which was in the Armour warehouses. In order to maintain the price of cash wheat on a profitable basis, it was necessary for Joe Leiter to support the market in future delivery months. He had bought enormous amounts of May wheat below \$1 a bushel, and in January 1898, the extent of the Leiter line was estimated at 15,000,000 bus. Prices soared, and May 10th wheat reached the top, \$1.85. From this point the market took a downward trend, and on May 31st, Joe Leiter liquidated his stupendous wheat deal in futures, and the market at once collapsed, the closing quotation for the day being \$1.25, a decline of 50 cents a bushel from the high point during the day.

On June 10th, the government came out with a very optimistic report on winter and spring wheat, forecasting a yield of 650,000,000 bus. The report was a crushing blow to Mr. Leiter. Cash wheat tumbled to 89 cents on June 11th. On Monday, the 13th, there was a further decline, and it was this day that the calamitous explosion of the great wheat deal was announced. The distressing crash was sudden and very humiliating for the young man who had figured as colossus in the wheat market for almost two years. Paper profits of millions of dollars had disappeared, and weeks later when the cash wheat held in storage was liquidated, his total losses exceeded seven million dollars. His withdrawal from the wheat market was sad news to grain growers. Mr. Leiters' name was a household word in the homes and in stores throughout agricultural communities. It was reported farmers paid off more mortgages and erased more old debts than at any time in the preceding quarter century. He advanced wheat prices

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Ohio Dealers Concerned Over Taxes, Wheat Regulations

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n met 229 strong at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, June 2 and 3 for its 62nd annual convention.

At the three business sessions, prominent speakers discussed state and national legislation, wheat marketing quotas, feed and sideline selling methods, and labor problems.

Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT L. G. BRADSTOCK, Wellington, presided at the opening session.

REV. A. F. NOETHLICK, Groveport Methodist Church, Groveport, pronounced the invocation.

MAYOR FLOYD F. GREEN warmly welcomed the delegates to Columbus, recalling his experiences with grain dealers as a farm boy. He urged the dealers to stand together because "a divided business does not last long." Unified effort, he said, brings greatest benefits to all.

ELTON KILE, Kileville, the ass'n's first vice president, made the response, hoping for many more conventions in the hospitable city of Columbus.

President Bradstock's Address

PRESIDENT BRADSTOCK gave his annual address, declaring: "When so many new federal taxes are being applied to every business, and when so many government agencies are circumscribing business, it is hard for the business man to be an optimist.

"With growing tax burdens and mounting overhead expenses, it behooves every grain dealer to watch his income and his outgo, and to be careful about extension of credit, else he may soon use red ink in his books.

"Labor problems are increasing. Efforts have been made by unions in this state to organize country service industries. The labor cabinet in Washington is predisposed to labor and I believe that in the next 12 months the country grain dealers may feel the sting of more unreasonable regulation.

"Never have trade organizations been so important to the life of business as they are today. Organization is all around us and we must have a close knit, strong ass'n to protect our interests, and to iron out the business problems which can be met only thru united effort."

President Bradstock closed his address with reading a clipping written by Joseph P. Kennedy, pointing out that the American right of free speech, and freedom of worship, continue in spite of the "unlimited national emergency," but that as Americans we should not abuse these rights.

Sec'y Cummings' Report

SEC'Y W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, read his annual field report, as follows:

In many ways the trade association is a peculiar organization. It is voluntary. No one needs to join a trade association unless he wishes to do so. Coercion is not attempted, and the nature of the accomplishments of a trade ass'n is such that those who do not belong will reap exactly the same benefit as those who do.

A tremendous amount of the work done by trade associations in past years is of untold benefit today. New deal laws and the regulations imposed upon industry have multiplied contacts between government and industry at so many points that the trade association has become essential if only as a go-between. The amount of time saved by using the ability of trade ass'ns for the purpose of fast, certain, and effective information is large.

OUR AFFILIATION with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has been of great value to our members. Ray Bowden who is the Washington representative of that group and the affiliated state organizations, has been on the job at Washington whenever hearings were to be held that affected our industry, and has accomplished wonderful results.

OUR MEMBERSHIP for the past year shows neither a gain or a loss. We have secured ten new members and lost ten. Of the firms lost, two resigned, two were taken over by firms who were already members and six were dropped for non-payment of dues. The new members were secured by the following: two by Everett Early, two by R. F. McAllister, one by Jesse Steman, and five by the secretary.

SEVEN GROUP MEETINGS were held during the past year and the attendance at each of them was very good. Your secretary also attended the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention at Louisville; the Indiana Grain Dealers' convention in Indianapolis; the Ohio Farmer Grain Dealers' convention in Toledo, and a special meeting with Ray Bowden and members of the Toledo Board of Trade to arrange for the annual convention of the National Ass'n in Toledo next September.

WAGE-HOUR—A great deal of time was spent in obtaining information on the wage-hour rulings, and imparting same to our members. Your secretary attended the hearing in Chicago on Dec. 8-9, at which time arguments were presented to the wage-hour officials regarding our request for the fourteen weeks' exemption in any one year to take care of the labor problem during the rush season. Our request was tentatively granted and we hope to have it made final soon. We are also expecting a definite ruling on the status of the small feed manufacturer and dealers who handle a number of side lines.

FEED EXHIBIT at the Ohio State Fair in Columbus last August. This exhibit was sponsored by the Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, and included feeds, seeds and fertilizers. Our feed exhibit contained samples of over sixty different ingredients and supplements used in feeds, and tried to show the feeders that "better feeds bring bigger profits." The show was so successful that our governing board has ordered it repeated this year on a larger scale.

We took an active part in the All Ohio Safety Congress that held its annual meeting in Columbus on April 14-16. The Congress allotted a place on the program for the Grain Dealers and Millers. One of the afternoon sessions was conducted jointly by the Ohio Millers Ass'n, and our organization. At that meeting a Grain & Mill Division of the Safety Congress was organized, naming Elton Kile as chairman, G. E. O'Brien and P. M. Lashley as vice-chairmen, and Donald B. Walker as secretary. This group will do everything possible to prevent accidents and reduce the expense for Industrial Insurance.

THE ONLY LEGISLATION that was presented to the last General Assembly that was of interest to our group was H.B. 389, prepared and presented by our Legislative and Feeds, Seeds and Fertilizer committees, bringing the feed laws up to date with the developments that have come about in the feed business within the last few years. The law gives better control over the innovations in the feed business and a revolving fund will be established which will retain the fees paid by the feed manufacturers and dealers, same to be spent for additional inspectors and increased laboratory equipment. This is certain to give both the feed merchant and the consumer more efficient service.

The government loan program on wheat and corn proved quite a trial to many of our members and other grain dealers. The charge allowed the dealers for handling grain was not adequate and hardly covered the cost of operation. Some dealers refused to handle loan grain on the price allowed by the government. In answer to many inquiries we have informed dealers that the Country Grain Elevator Committee of the National Ass'n had been doing everything possible to have the handling charge increased, but it has not been successful. They are still working.

Sec'y Cummings' report as treasurer showed the finances of the ass'n to be in good order, with an increased balance of more than \$100 over last year.

Com'te Appointments

PRESIDENT BRADSTOCK appointed the following com'tes:

NOMINATIONS: J. H. Motz, Brice; S. L. Rice, Metamora; H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester.

RESOLUTIONS: Elton Kile, Kileville; L. R. Watts, London; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic.

AUDITING: Alfred Eier, Nevada; Burton Hoaglin, Scott; George North, Groveport.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT BRADSTOCK presided at the second session.

R. B. BOWDEN, executive vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, philosophized in a talk on the effect of national legislation in grain trade economics that began with an open invitation to attend the annual convention of the national ass'n in Toledo Sept. 15 and 16. This invitation was seconded and supported by S. L. Rice, and H. W. Applegate, of the Toledo Board of Trade.

More of Vice Pres. Bowden is published elsewhere in this number.

Too Many Mouse Traps

R. G. LEAVITT, St. Louis, gave a pep talk on competition and ways to lead in re-tailing feed. He displayed a vast number of different kinds of mouse traps in his dramatization of the fact that competition is severe in every form of business, and that the retailer must breathe value into his products to get a better price and consequently more profit than his competitors.

"A feed retailer," said this speaker, "should have at least 15% gross profit. His cost of doing business should not rise above 10%. This will leave him 5% net profit. If he shoots at these figures he will probably get 2% net, but if he doesn't he will likely have no net profit."

National Defense

J. B. JOHNSON, New York, N. Y., of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers, claimed the country is in a race between wisdom and destruction. The American people's good intentions can be trusted, he said, but nations have been lost with good intentions. He pleaded earnestly for all-out defense of American religious, political, and economic freedom.

Buckeye Banquet

The ass'n enjoyed its annual banquet in the Deshler-Wallick hotel at 6:30 p. m. Monday.

PRESIDENT BRADSTOCK acted as toastmaster, introducing the Honorable John W. Bricker, governor of Ohio, and Dr. C. C. Ryan, Columbus Grove, in after-dinner speeches.

Entertainment included an applause-winning concert by the Capital University Glee Club, a quartette, and a ladies trio, under the direction of Prof. Wilbur E. Crist.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT BRADSTOCK resided at the third session.

JOHN TIDBALL, Columbus, chief investigator for the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, spoke on truck legislation.

Ohio's Truck Law

"The new law," he said, "takes the wildcats out of the trucking business, and forces 'for hire' carriers to protect the shippers and the public by carrying adequate insurance on their trucks and cargoes, and by equipping their vehicles with proper safety devices and lights to hold accident hazards to a minimum.

"Trucks carrying farm supplies to a farm, farm commodities away from a farm, and products or merchandise owned by the owner of the truck are specifically exempt from the provisions of Ohio's Motor Carrier Act. The movement of farm supplies and products to and from the farm is exempt regardless of who is paying for the transportation. But if split loads of exempt and non-exempt products are carried, the entire load is classified as non-exempt.

"Classified as farm supplies are farm machinery and farm machinery parts, cement block, lumber, fencing, tile, feeds, seeds, and other supplies that are used for other than farm residence purposes.

"The Ohio law makes the shipper using uncertified transportation guilty with the trucker.

An elevator operator, owning his own trucks and hauling his own products and goods is exempt from the act."

Labor Problem

OSCAR WEIKER told of an outbreak of labor trouble at the Marshallville Equity, a few miles from Akron. This firm received a contract from the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union for signature by its directors. The contract, being disregarded, was followed in three weeks by another. This in turn was followed by a visit from a union organizer. Eventually it was learned that five of the company's 10 employees were members of the union.

Features of the contract, said this speaker, were demands for a wage of \$140 per month, a 40 hour week with a maximum of 48 hours in any one week, two weeks vacation annually with pay, and union control of hiring and firing, with a check-off for dues.

A federal conciliator proved to the Equity that the Wagner Labor Act forces it to negotiate. In turn, this representative was finally convinced that the provisions of this contract would have taken half the profits earned by the company as an average over the last 10 years and would force it to the wall. A compromise agreement was finally signed.

This case was stated to be the first attempt to organize truck drivers at country points, said Weiker. More will likely follow, unless the grain trade can get a ruling from the labor board classifying truck drivers and workers for country elevators as "agricultural employees." This classification is exempt from the Wagner Labor Act's provisions for negotiation. It is the only solution.

Rules for Successful Feed Retailing

JACK SAMS, Waukegan, Ill., gave the rules for successful and profitable operation of a feed business. These he set forth as:

Friendliness, with a courteous, glad-to-see-you voice on the telephone and in personal contacts, constructive help with farm problems, personal calls on farmers, and provision of a "farmers' room" in the elevator office.

Cleanliness, with swept office floors, clean windows, clean and well ordered merchandise.

Good merchandise, offering what will efficiently serve the customer's needs, confining efforts and stocks to a few lines.

Good personnel, properly trained in meeting the trade, and selling to the customer.

Originality, leading the way in development of sales plans and technique.

Wise extension of credit to those deserving credit, limited to capacity to pay, and used as a service medium instead of a sales weapon.

Honesty. Misrepresentation is a boomerang. Selling at a loss is dishonest. Don't gyp the easy buyer; you may lose his trade.

Keep up-to-date. Belong to your trade organizations, attend their conventions, follow closely your trade papers. These are sources of ideas, the most valuable factor in doing business profitably.

Enthusiasm breathes into a sound business plan, a soul that makes it live and draw trade. Be enthusiastic.

Wheat Quotas Again

E. E. DURRE, Antwerp, representing the Ohio A.A.A. office, said no marketing quotas would be voted on corn, because the agricultural adjustment administration expects surpluses to be disposed of in the form of hogs, cattle, and poultry.

Farmers not voting for wheat quotas, he admitted, are regimented to the extent that they must abide by the rules set forth for those voting the quotas. If a farmer raises more than his allotment of wheat, he must keep the excess off the market under seal or bond, or he must pay the 50% of parity loan value as a penalty before marketing.

No separate records need be kept for farmers in different counties, said Durre. Every farmer will get a marketing card after he satisfies the county com'te that no excess will be offered on the market without payment of penalty, and grain dealers can buy freely from farmers who show their marketing cards.

Marketing cards are expected to be in the hands of all farmers by harvest time.

Local Meetings

SEC'Y W. W. CUMMINGS said local meetings will be held for grain dealers at several points in Ohio to acquaint them with all details governing buying wheat under the quotas before the harvest starts. He invited any who wanted a meeting in a specific locality to communicate with him.

THE AUDITING COM'ITE reported the books of the ass'n to be in good order, and this report was approved.

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE held that adequate work was being performed on all trade problems and so had no resolutions to offer.

Officers Continued

THE NOMINATIONS COM'ITE brought in the names of all officers of the ass'n for re-election, and voting continued all in office. They are: L. G. Bradstock, Wellington, president; Elton Kile, Kileville, first vice president; H. E. Frederick, Marysville, second vice president, and W. W. Cummings, Columbus, sec'y-treasurer. Governing board: these officers and H. R. Wooley, Pickerington, chairman; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; L. R. Watts, London; E. A. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; H. W. Applegate, Toledo, and L. A. Gilliland, Van Wert.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Buckeye Convention Notes

ATTENDANCE registered totalled 229. The Ohio Mill Mutuals supplied the re-ribboned convention badges with each delegate's name printed in with over-size type so it could be easily read, and the registration was handled by the Mutuals' Ross Castle, G. N. Arnold, J. G. Svehl, W. J. Bentz, J. D. Huntington, and L. H. Tope.

LITTLE BOXES of candy covered chewing gum were distributed profusely by R. J. Van-Orden of White Laboratories, Inc. Pencils and notebooks bearing the printed message of supply firms were to be found on convenient tables.

THE PASSAGEWAY to the convention hall was thru a maze of small display rooms in which exhibitors had booths erected to show their wares. Among the exhibitors were Allied Mills, Inc., E. G. Buchsieb, Inc., Cummings & McAlister, L. J. Dill Grain Co., J. W. Eshelman & Sons, Guaranteed Products Corp., Kasco Mills, Inc., Morton Salt Co., The Nitragin Co., Inc., The O'Brien Milling Co., Old Fort Mills, Inc., Raleigh Smokeless Fuel Co., Ralston-Purina Co., Scott Mills, Inc., Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Springfield Electric Motor Co., Inc., A. E. Staley Co., The Urbana Mills Co., The Ohio Division of Plant Industry, and Western Condensing Co.

A NUMBER of ladies, 19 when counted on the registration list, were in attendance at social functions of the ass'n. Theatre tickets were provided for them the afternoon of the first day.

SEC'Y BILL CUMMINGS referred several times during convention sessions to local meetings which will be held at convenient points in Ohio before wheat starts to move to acquaint dealers with A.A.A. regulations under the wheat marketing quotas, which were voted by farmers May 31. Wheat buyers must collect penalties.

TOLEDO'S delegation rooted frequently for the big convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to be held in that city Sept. 15 and 16, along with the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, and other grain trade organizations.

OHIO'S threatened drouth broke the day the convention opened. Repeated thunder showers made all wish for rain coats and umbrellas.

MARKET QUOTATIONS were available to delegates on a black board kept up to the minute in the registration lobby by E. A. Pierce & Cassatt.

THE TUESDAY afternoon session was continued in another room after adjournment, with Ray Bowden of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n answering questions regarding the wheat quotas and buying wheat under the system established by the A.A.A. for controlling marketing. He repeatedly pointed out that a grain dealer may buy freely all the wheat offered by a farmer when he is shown a marketing card possessed by such farmer, but that the grain dealer must keep careful, accurate records, and include in these the number of the marketing card.

In Attendance at Columbus Convention

OHIO (arranged alphabetically by towns): Ludwig Oesterle, E. E. Borror and Robert Kirkpatrick, Ashville; Harold Griggs, Basil; K. F. Dillon and C. M. Rudy, Bellevue; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; E. L. Diller, Bluffton; C. E. Burnworth, Bremen; J. H. and L. I. Motz, Brice; G. L. Schultz, Bucyrus; W. D. Thompson, Cambridge; B. E. Schirm and W. H. Hockman, Canal Winchester; Harry Kaelber, Cardington; D. F. and W. H. Herrinstein, Chillicothe; S. L. Warner, E. A. Cayce, Howard Cook and D. B. Walker, Circleville; A. L. Garman, Delphos; Alva Hill, Derby; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall.

Calvin Amstutz, Elmira; G. W. Kraft and F. G. Sprang, Foraker; R. C. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; Bernard Middendorf, Ft. Loramie; H. B. Lee, S. D. Hollett and F. J. Mauer, Fostoria; F. B. Keiser, Germantown; C. S. Mills, Gettysburg; G. E. O'Brien and A. K. Heiby, Greenville; G. M. North, Groveport; Walter Lathan, Hayden; E. W. Laubis, Hepburn; B. F. and John Russell, Hilliards; R. O. Roeth, Houston; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; F. W. Dierksheide, Kenton; Elton Kile, Kileville; R. H. Brundige, Kingston.

C. F. Mondhawk and M. W. Turner, Lancaster; J. P. Dewey, Leesburg; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic; H. W. Sark, Lilley Chapel; Jack Ringlein, Lima; J. R. Thomas, Linworth; Fred



L. to R.: L. G. Bradstock, Wellington, Pres.; Elton Kile, Kileville, 1st. V. Pres.; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; 2nd V. Pres.; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, Sec'y-Treas.

Elevator Superintendents Discuss Common Troubles at Minneapolis

Johnston and T. M. Latham, Lippincott; J. W. and W. M. Myers, Lockbourne; H. T. Morris, Lockwood; H. F. Funk, Lodi; L. R. Watts, London; E. M. Hieber, Lykens; Otti Hockman, Madison Mills; F. D. Snyder, Marengo; G. C. Kibler, Marion; H. K. Scott, F. A. Graham and H. E. Frederick, Marysville; F. W. Duncan, S. L. Rice and son Sam, Metamora; Dwight Moore, Morral; W. H. Cook, Mt. Sterling; A. P. Eier, Nevada; Hugh Brubaker, New Carlisle; H. W. Bowen, New Paris; Fred Kalmbach, No. Baltimore; O. J. Chamberlain, North Lewisburg; W. G. Guscott, Olmsted Falls; R. E. Crone, Osborn; C. R. Essex, Payne; G. D. Wyse, Pettisville; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; Max Latham and W. C. Youmans, Plain City; C. W. Graul, Pleasant Corners.

L. R. Forsyth, Rawson; E. A. Weimar, Rosewood; E. R. Hoaglin, Scott; A. Weisheimer, So. Charleston; A. L. Elliott, Stony Ridge; F. M. Valentine, Tiffin; Ray Latham, Unionville Center; M. C. Schultz, Urbana; L. F. Branstool, Utica; L. A. Gililand and O. J. Welker, Van Wert; W. C. Ulmer, Waldo; Ferd Detjen, Wapakoneta; A. B. McDonald, Washington C. H.; A. L. Kolb, Wauseon; L. G. Bradstock, F. M. Obrig and S. D. Stentle, Wellington; E. F. Higgins, Westville; Bob Moore, Yellow Springs.

TOLEDO: A. E. Schultz, sec'y Board of Trade; H. W. Applegate; G. R. Forrester; Chas. Keilholtz; M. H. Faulring, N. E. Neunherz and C. O. Creeger.

BUFFALO: C. B. Weydman, Eastern Grain Elevator Corp.; F. E. Haller, American Elevator & Grain Div.; F. E. Smith and G. W. Durant.

CINCINNATI: Berk Terrill, E. F. Heekin and R. E. Rife.

CLEVELAND: F. E. Watkins.

SUPPLY TRADE representatives present included: Carl Berger and Carl Schlagetter, Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.; C. S. Phillips and R. P. Reid, Seedburo Equipment Co.; C. G. Gehringer, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; W. W. Irwin, Richardson Scale Co.; W. W. Cummings and Bob McAllister, Cummings & McAllister.

THE FEED TRADE was well represented by Bob Crawford, Oyster Shell Products Co.; R. E. Baer; H. D. Egley; Fred Rivenburgh; E. N. Ellis; Guy Spangler; L. J. Wootton; J. A. Zehr; J. Fernandez; H. E. Motts; R. S. Currens; E. G. Horst; J. A. Cleaver; R. Dennis; J. D. Douglas; Jim Morning; J. E. Sams; C. M. Johnston; W. B. Krueck; M. H. Engle; C. W. Devers; M. E. Gardner; B. E. Rawnsley; C. C. Welch; E. B. Lawyer; H. C. McAdams; R. J. Van Orden; R. Turner; G. M. Brinker; S. D. Hollett; P. Turner; R. W. Dameron; Vic Donahue; C. F. Condon; H. J. Hoberg; D. H. Yount; C. D. Forney; E. B. Henry; Gilbert Martin; S. Marx.

SEEDSMEN: E. T. Dickey and W. H. Stottemyer.

LADIES PRESENT included: Mesdames K. F. Dillon; A. B. Schirm; B. E. Schirm; H. L. Hockman; H. M. Fite; A. L. Garman; O. S. Mills; C. A. Hiegel; W. M. Myers; H. F. Funk; H. R. Wooley; Burton Hoaglin; Guy Spangler; L. J. Bradstock; R. Dennis and Misses Ruth Kirkpatrick; Louis Myers and Avis Swaney.

Cutting Hourly Rate to Avoid Overtime Payment

The suit by several employees of the Larrow Milling Co. division of General Mills to recover overtime pay was heard June 5 and 6 at Toledo, O., by Justice Frank Picard of the Federal Court.

The plaintiffs contended that the company altered its hourly pay schedule downward when the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective in order to provide the same weekly wage for a 56-hour week thereafter as was paid before, thus complying technically with the overtime provision.

The company contended that it paid a wage rate specified in a contract which it had negotiated with the Grain Mill and Flour Workers' Union and that the arrangement was satisfactory to the men.

The employers' course was upheld by a Texas court in a similar case.

Every farmer who builds new wheat storage will be advanced to 7c per bushel storage allowance at the time the loan is received. Supposing that he plans storage for 1,000 bus. and he puts 1,000 bus. into the bin; seven cents advance will give him \$70 and in addition to that the C.C.C. will recognize the assignment for more than 7c to come out of the proceeds of the loan.—Wm. McArthur of the A.A.A.

Although the heavy movement of grain throughout the continent is keeping many of the superintendents close to their jobs, plant superintendents from all sections gathered in Minneapolis, June 10, 11, 12, to attend the twelfth annual meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Sunday preceding the start of the convention was given over to executive and committee meetings. At these meetings lengthy discussion was given to the educational and safety programs of the Society.

Monday Morning Session

PRES. PERCY C. POULTON, N. M. Paterson Co., Fort William, Ont., was in the chair for the opening session. He expressed pleasure at the size of the gathering considering conditions.

E. J. GRIMES, vice-pres. Cargill Inc., Minneapolis, extended the greeting of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Following his words of welcome he gave a brief outline of the grain trade structure of the Northwest. Mr. Grimes called attention to the changing conditions within the trade which are being brought about by the defense program. He said:

"It is altogether appropriate that you men, holding pivotal positions in this industry, give attentive and thoughtful consideration at this convention to the altered conditions which this industry will face under a national economy geared to preparation for participation in war. Already we hear reports of an impending severe shortage of box-car equipment.

"The railroads are going to request, and should receive, the energetic and effective cooperation of the trade in accelerating the unloading and the loading of cars at elevators and mills. We must do our part to see that the highest possible utilization is made of the available car supply. We, also, may be called upon to economize on the use of electric power and fuel.

"Labor relations, too, will require continued careful study and attention; and you should make ample advance provision for securing materials for necessary plant repairs, and also for equipment renewals. Extraordinary precautions should be taken to protect your plants against sabotage. These are only a few of the duties and responsibilities that you may, of necessity, be expected to assume as a consequence of the abnormal conditions by war-time emergencies.

"As is well known to those of you who are superintendents of elevators in the U. S., other changes, aside from the changes created by the defense program, are taking place in the private enterprise system of handling grain in this country. I refer to the gradual assumption by agencies of the Department of Agriculture of more and more of the functions of the handling, storage, ownership and distribution of grain, heretofore performed by the private trades. Today our government owns or controls a very substantial percentage of the total corn stocks and supplies of the nation, and, in a very short time, it will assume almost complete control over approximately 200,000,000 bus. of wheat. The location for storage and the removal and sales of these huge stocks of corn and wheat are entirely in the hands of the government. These stocks consist of corn and wheat from crops produced in 1940 or earlier years, plus some stocks of barley and rye."

Mr. Grimes called attention to the Wells Committee, explaining its functions, collecting and dissemination of information of the country's storage facilities, adding: "This

information will be of inestimable value in systematizing the movement of grain, and in making it possible to secure the maximum utilization of storage space throughout the country. I am confident that, with all hands pitching in and doing their level best, the joint efforts of all will be crowned with a high degree of success. You elevator superintendents can contribute invaluable assistance to this undertaking in the key positions you hold in the industry. Your ingenuity and experience will be put to the test to see that your plants carry their maximum storages of grain at all times. I am sure the government agencies intend to work in close harmony with the trade. With this kind of teamwork we will not fail. Even though I feel the government and the trade will receive, without the asking, the sincere and enthusiastic support and cooperation of you men in these emergencies, nevertheless I desire to register with you now, in fact, with all departments of the grain and processing trades, an earnest appeal that all of you contribute every constructive bit of help you can to the important tasks before us.

"I ask this, knowing full well that some departments of the trade have been more or less neglected by the government agencies in their operations. I refer to cash commission houses, and to merchandisers and distributors of grain. I trust I am not indulging in a vain hope when I say I hope our Department of Agriculture may soon restore these deserving entrepreneurs to their proper sphere of usefulness, by engaging their services when making disposal of government grain. For these middlemen earn their keep. Their jobs are no sinecures. The services and functions performed by them and their trained and worthy employees are essential and quite indispensable in marketing grain."

PRES. POULTON incorporated in annual message of the president many helpful suggestions which, if followed, should go far in advancing the size and scope of the Society.

Annual Address of Pres. Poulton

In offering my annual message to the members of this organization it is regretted there cannot be some real message of inspiration or importance about the affairs of your Society to give you. During the past year efforts were made to advance the worthwhileness of the Society but tangible results from these efforts are lacking.

That this organization has its place in the life of the grain trade on the North American continent there can be no doubt. Personally, I have always been of the opinion that the splendid aims and objectives of our Society should cause it to grow not only in size, but also in importance. But frankly, I am unable to feel that such has been the case.

The question then arises, why? With such worthwhile objectives and self-less aims, has this Society not progressed as far as we should have liked to have seen it progress.

THE LACK OF RECOGNITION and whole-hearted sponsorship by the managements of large elevator units, has in some measure con-



R. B. Pow, Ft. William, Ont., and H. L. Heirson, Sioux City, Ia.

tributed to the slowness of our growth. This lack of sponsorship has always been difficult for me to understand. Because any material gains made by this Society must directly be fed back to the organizations with which our members are connected. I am further definitely of the opinion that in proportion to the growth of our Organization in both size and in the matter of accomplishments, the managements of grain handling plants are bound to benefit.

WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED many things for our individual members and shall continue to accomplish worthwhile achievements, but this most desirable state of affairs could more readily be reached if every grain executive on this Continent gave this Society his blessings and made sure his plant superintendent is one of us.

I should like to suggest to each of our members that he lose no opportunity to discuss the affairs of his Society with his superiors and lose no chance to point out to them the true aims we have and that such aims are strictly in the very best interests of the grain trade as a whole.

I desire to make a direct appeal to gentlemen in the grain industry on this Continent who direct the destinies of both large and small plants, and ask them to make it their businesses to ascertain and understand the true aims and objectives of this Society. If they will do that I am convinced they will very quickly perceive the benefits which can accrue to their best interests, by having their superintendents become active members of this organization.

I should like to point out to them at this time that this Society does not interest itself in so-called "Trade secrets," nor the intimate conditions within company managements. Certainly not! We are only interested in learning the safest, the most economic and business-like manner in which to operate the plants placed in our care. We are not self-seeking and neither do we bind ourselves together in an effort to bolster our own personal ambitions.

AN ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT should be close enough to his employer and to be known by him as a responsible man who desires only to serve the very best interests of the firm with which he is connected. That I am sure constitutes the main theme in the hearts and minds of every member. This appeal is made because we desire to see our organization grow and prosper—the goal set for it.

SAFETY CONTESTS.—The Society's efforts in promoting safety contests were designed to save life and limb of the individual worker in our industry and to bring about a decrease in the cost of accident compensation.

The contests have not been the downright successes they deserve. The entries were altogether too small and yet those hard working men who have directed the contests have continued very laboriously to give of their services in an effort to make them successful.

The accident records of the plants which did enter the contests are extremely interesting and there can be no doubt that much pain and lost time has been saved for the workers in the competing plants, as well as monetary savings for the managements.

The important matter of "safety", within our industry is worthy of everyone's best efforts and I should like to see the contests continued for another year and have every member of the Society sell the "Safety contest" idea to his management, so that the plant of every one of our members may be a participant in our next year's contests.

ANOTHER REASON perhaps, why this organization has not prospered as we should have liked to have seen it prosper, may be found within our own organizational set-up.

We have an imposing list of officers and directors, which most certainly includes the names of most progressive minds in our line of endeavor, but it would seem to me they are too widely scattered geographically to bring their talents to bear on the problems which confront and will continue to confront our organization.

I should like to see some efforts put forth

at the present sessions to bring about a more centralized slate of officers, small enough but with power enough to act and act promptly and decisively the very instant matters arise which call for action.

SECY DEAN M. CLARK, Chicago, in his annual report gave a clear picture of the activities of the Society during the past year. His report follows:

Annual Report of Secretary-Treasurer Dean Clark

Doubtless every Association Secretary is always clamoring for more members. This is perhaps because in his job the number of deaths, retirements, changes, and so forth, are more glaring when massed together from all corners of the continent than when one looks out in his own back yard to estimate the mortality rate. Perhaps I can bring this illustration a little closer to home if I tell you that for every current member on the rolls there is one and a fraction ex-members who formerly belonged to your Society and have dropped by the wayside from one cause or another, mostly from death, retirement, and the usual business changes taking place from year to year.

KEEPING MEMBERS happily within the fold requires more than simply sending them a statement for their dues every year, and well it should. Keeping present members more than pleased with their membership necessitates giving them more as a member than they could possibly obtain when not a member. This we have tried our best to do in the several important bulletins that went out during the past fifteen months. We shall continue to glean the chaff from the wheat and send further bits of helpful data to those who maintain their names actively on the Society's rolls, just as often as we can do so to your advantage.

The same ends are served by the constantly improving esprit-de-corps evidenced in most of our Chapters with their monthly meetings. There are two or three spots that are not quite as sunny as we'd like to see them, but time welds all things into a stream-lined entity and so it will with this association.

I wish to dwell upon two matters in this connection that are very important to the welfare of this body. First, as you will see in the Treasurer's report which follows, that prolonged delays in the payments of dues handicaps our operations frightfully. As a matter of fact, while we are now well out of the red for the first time in many years, at the turn of the year we were over \$450 in that despicable red ink whereas at the end of our last fiscal period we were not quite \$200 away from being even. Too many of you pay your dues just before convention time and leave us out in the cold much of the rest of the year. Last month we collected over \$300 that should have been in over the preceding six months period. Perhaps there is an answer to this situation, but as it is our operations are hampered.

The division of funds between active chapters and your treasurer's office. At the time this was tentatively agreed to, your Chapter representatives faithfully promised that there would be enough of an increase in the membership of their units to more than offset the loss of income caused by the division. I am sorry to report that the Society's income from dues alone is some \$600 under what it was a year ago. I am further sorry to report that even last year's Chapter winner of the gavel for turning in the most new members now leads in the largest exodus with a dozen dropping out. Chicago has the best record with but one loss. It is obvious to all of you, I know, to read into these bare facts what this loss of revenue is costing each one of you in decreased services. I feel that simply the mention of this matter will be enough to bring about a correction.

CONVENTION PROGRAMS still are one of the most outstanding features of this technical group. If there were no other activity in the opinion of most of you, the annual convention would so overshadow your dues and expenses of attending that no more would be necessary. However, with the growing complexities of business operation today we can't rest on our oars for a single moment, lest something go awry in another department as, for instance, the latest headache—the necessity of grounding legs for the dissipation of static charges.

Convention programs cannot become too potent a factor in your association membership. Each year sees more and more representatives attending, participating and departing with lots of new technical, mechanical and operative ideas that should pay their respective firms a thousand fold for having sent them to the convention.

You are indebted this year to your stalwart Minneapolis Chapter members for the excellent presentation they will make, and to the gracious Minneapolis operators for their unselfish and unstinted participation and contributions to the success of your business session hours. Too much credit cannot be given either. My only hope is that there will be many representa-

tives present from the places where we will hold our next two or three conventions so they may watch the fine workings of this affair, because running a convention is an art all its own and the skill exercised determines whether it is a success or failure.

I wish to mention that the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn. has invited your Society to meet with it at the time of its annual convention in Toledo, Ohio. This gracious gesture came about particularly through the unselfish efforts of your President, Percy C. Poulton, Fort William; Director R. B. Pow, Port Arthur, and Mr. Ray B. Bowden, Executive Vice President of the National Assn. I appreciate that many will be frightfully busy at that time, however, I believe a special effort is to be made by both bodies to insure the greatest attendance. Your Society will have its headquarters in the Secor Hotel, directly across the street from the Commodore Perry Hotel, where the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn. will hold forth. Obviously with such unexcelled support and unsurpassed talent present for their own meeting, your society should make a new peak at accomplishments and meaty business sessions.

THE COMMITTEE WORK outside of our own ranks in which we participate. The National Fire Protection Assn. is anxious that we form a definite, active committee to confer with them on all matters coming within their sphere. Too many of our committees in the past have been committees in name only, and I do not mean to cast aspersions for one second upon the several fine and successful committees that we have had. I have agreed to take over the Society's representations upon the National Fire Protection Assn's dust committee, inasmuch as their meetings pertaining to the grain handling and grain processing plants will hereafter be held in Chicago. A strong, active committee is mandatory here with representatives from each active Chapter who are interested in this matter to the extent of being willing to get down and do some hard work.

GROUNDING LEGS: During the coming year, unless you want to live with the creature, it will be mandatory that a concerted effort be made to knock out the recommendations of the Committee on Static Electricity of the National Fire Protective Assn. calling for the grounding of legs for the dissipation of static charges. Ample word went out on this proposition, and authority was extended to many to speak for the Society at the annual convention of the N.F.P.A., however, presumably no one attended and so judgment was passed by default. You've got to live with this handicap; if you want to do so, it's up to you; if you don't, for goodness sakes let's buckle our belts for once and see just exactly how good a fight we can put up.

In face of a poorer national showing in both all industry as well as non-armament industry, the food industry in general and the grain handling and processing plants in particular came through with a much improved accident record. While the number of entries in our own safety contest was not up to what they should have been nor up to what they have been in the past, nevertheless exactly fifty per cent of the entrants came through without a scratch.

CHAPTER ACTIVITY should be extended and improved. Carefully thought out programs. Well designed discussions, and a definite goal should necessarily be set well in advance. Some of our units do not meet as often as I should like. This means their own membership obviously suffers as a consequence. The operation of other units is not quite up to par. Better committee activity, more responsive officer responsibility, further business meetings and less unimportant details should, I believe, help bolster up the attractiveness of their meetings. Concerted effort among the membership itself, both towards the individual non-member as well as his employer, should materially assist your units to grow, and that is what all are interested in witnessing. In years gone by, when our income was higher, I was enabled to attend many Chapters and prospective Chapter centers.

COMMITTEE WORK. We have some very important committees; important to the furtherance of the best interests of the membership as a whole, not to mention the grain handling and processing industry in its entirety. In addition to Dust Explosion, Safety, etc., we have Engineering, Insurance, Personnel Relations, and so on. If this body is going to get anywhere once again permit me to repeat that acceptance of a responsible post on any committee should definitely carry with it the pledge of knuckling down and getting to work on the assignment given. Without concerted action we might as well not even try to get anywhere with our discussions, our endeavors, and our plans.

CORRESPONDENCE. I wonder what you would think if you knew that sometimes ninety to ninety-five per cent of the correspondence you sent out remained unanswered. We've tried not to become discouraged, but rather to maintain our interested enthusiasm. It's mighty difficult, however, in face of re-



Pres. P. C. Poulton, Ft. William, Ont., and Jack Smith, Sarnia, Ont.

peated appeals, to try to patch in the void and construct a solution. Please remember, our office is only too glad to do as much as we can, however, our requests for information (unless we're entirely in a fog, which may be the case) await your reply before we can build the pattern you have left in our hands to mould. Again I ask, Are we to forge ahead towards the goal set, or drift aimlessly in the breeze? I am sure your answer will dictate the first course, but your responsibility of answering your correspondence, will determine what kind of a report you will have to listen to a year hence.

IDEAS should be contributed to your Association. We have attempted to keep the monthly bulletin as much alive as our time will permit and as well as the material you send in will allow, but I am certain we can do better during the coming year. Our bulletin can be, with your assistance, a very fine medium of exchange of association and technical ideas. But the success of this effort demands your participation. We can't do it all. Naturally, I must make my own bread and butter through other efforts, for as you all know the Society pays me no income. As a matter of fact, I personally pay the rent for the offices in which the Society has its headquarters. I could receive more assistance from the membership and would most heartily welcome it. I have not asked any of you to go out of your way to help me make my living, nor do I intend doing so. That is no more than fair.

DEATHS: Now I come to the sad duty of reporting the familiar faces which you do not see with us today, nor will you ever see them again on this earth of ours. I feel it would be in perfect order to request that you rise and bow your heads while the names of those who have passed on since we last met is read to you. They are:

John J. Becker, National Elevator, Rosenbaum Brothers, Chicago, Aug. 30th.

Carl Rasmussen, Consolidated Elevator Co., Duluth, Sept., 1940.

L. H. DesIsles, Zeleny Thermometer Company, Chicago, Sept. 26, 1940.

George H. Stingel, Sr., East Peoria Elevator Co., Peoria, Ill., Sept. 19th.

Arvid Anderson, Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, one of the founders of this Society, Dec. 13, 1940.

Barney Weller, Weller Metal Products Co., Chicago, another founder of this Society, Dec. 27, 1940.

P. J. Grout, Manager, Hart-Emerson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Dec., 1940.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Before I read you the results of the year's efforts, financially speaking, I would refer again to my previous remarks about the slowness of too many in paying up their dues when they become due. Whereas our income in past years has exceeded from \$400 to \$600 for the March-April-May period, this year our books show no month even approaching this amount. Furthermore, some \$59, \$77, and \$79 months stick out like sore thumbs. I know that a number of you will pay your dues at this time and they are most welcome. We're glad to get the dues whenever we can, but it would help everyone if they came in when they were due, because that's the time we need them the most.

J. T. CULHANE, Spencer-Kellogg & Sons, Minneapolis, took his listeners around the world and into prehistoric times in his discourse on flax. He described the many varieties the world over, and their varying growing periods. He also traced the development of flax in the U. S. A.

HARRY R. CLARK, chief inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange, in his discussion on Scientific Binning, no doubt brought consternation to many when he pointed out the expected requirements of later years, and what industries using grain would expect.

14% Corn Can Be Safely Stored

FIRST VICE-PRES. PAUL CHRISTENSEN, Van-Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, led a discussion on many of the subjects which daily confront the superintendent. He said, "The storing and conditioning of corn is one of the most controversial subjects in the trade. There are about as many opinions as to what to do in a given condition as there are superintendents. I believe the better way to get a cross-section of these various opinions is to ask questions, and you men who have handled corn can answer them."

Q—What is the maximum moisture and acidity at which corn can be safely stored?

It was the consensus that 14% moisture is really the top.

JACK COUGHLIN, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, was of the opinion that the immature corn of last year's crop mixed with mature corn accounts for the high acidity.

Q—What has been your experience in storing dried corn with natural corn? In other words, two bins one dried around 14% and one that you took in at 14%? Which one will store the better?

MR. COUGHLIN: I have never stored dried corn, but I would say natural corn.

Q—When mixing two different moisture contents, 18% to 20% or higher, and wanting to make a No. 2 yellow grade of 15%, how long does it take to equalize before you get a true moisture reading on the tank?

HOLLIS GRAVES, Capitol Elevator Co., Duluth, Minn.: At least four days.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: We put four bins of corn together and made a mixture of them. We put them away, and then drew a core out of the bin and made a test. We didn't get complete equalization in those bins until the 17th day. In other words it took 17 days to get a moisture reading.

MR. COUGHLIN: We mixed corn like that this spring. 12½% to 13% against 17% and 18%. For three or four days we checked with the state, but the next day we would be off again.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Our experience was that we were losing from 1% to 1½% of dryness, but loaded it into cars.

JOHN LYLE, Ralston-Purina Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: We haven't tried this test on corn, but it took us 21 days on oats.

A. SUPER: There are a lot of changes, but it finally evens out, and after two or three weeks it comes together. Store one lot at one temperature, a second another, and a third still another.

LEWIS INKS, Quaker Oats Co., Akron, O.: Doesn't the size of the lots mixed have something to do with it? Take a quart can. I believe if you will fill that can and set in the laboratory, it will equalize in about 24 hours. Unless the sample of uneven moisture content is permitted to equalize the needle on the tester will run wild.

Q—Is it better to condition corn at extremely low temperature say twenty below or twenty above? Which will be the best to carry it through the year?

MAYNARD LOSIE, Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis: That depends on the humidity at the time of turning.

A. SUPER: I know that corn which is stored at twenty below and loaded out at twenty above will pick up moisture. Maybe we want it that way, but I think we all like cool grain. It must be watched inside the house. If we don't watch it, we are going to have No. 2 feed corn. I would take care of the top by stirring.

PAT BOHAN, Searle Grain Co., Minneapolis: Our experience is that warm weather came along and we found, due to variation of grain in tank and outside temperature a crust formed on the top of the bins. We scraped off the top and stirred it up. However, we had more trouble with the angoumois moth than with the crust. We decided the next best thing was to leave it, which we did, and my experience has been that it went down 6 to 8 inches. We left the bin sealed. When we loaded it out we took the top off.

Q—What are you doing to prevent breakage?

A. SUPER: My suggestion is not to drop it too far or too often.

MR. CHRISTENSEN suggested the use of rubber belting nailed onto 2x4 timbers and placed in front of the spout to deflect the grain, advising that by doing this the force of the fall is broken.

A. SUPER: I think the down leg of the tripper should be watched more closely. We should have better control of the stream. You have all noticed how some of the grain from the tripper spout leaves the mass and flies against the bin. It is better to have the falling corn hit corn than concrete. I believe this may have been the cause of some of the dust explosions in corn handling elevators.

SECY CLARK explained the spiral spout which is being used successfully in a Kingston, Ont. elevator.

Q—How does white corn compare in characteristics with yellow corn?

It was agreed that white corn was softer and because of this it had to be handled differently from yellow corn. It brakes easier, and must be watched more closely.

Discussion was also given the insect problem. This revealed many different opinions on methods to combat these pests.

Monday Afternoon Session

Following the luncheon Vice-pres. Christensen took the chair.

E. S. FERGUSON, pres. Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, paid the superintendent a real tribute in his address on Cooperation, What it Can Mean Between Managers and Superintendents. He said in part: "The matter of cooperation between grain elevator superintendents and management seems to me to be an accomplished fact. I don't believe there are any two groups of men working together anywhere in industry who know what cooperation means better than these two groups, or who practice it more thoroughly or more successfully. Now, I believe that this Society has had a great deal to do with this accomplishment. A superintendent knows what his problems are. He has this great mass of grain to contend with, and knows what his problems are, and then he is advised by the manager, who probably, in some matters, doesn't understand these problems as well as the superintendent. The management depends on him to think about it, and, in addition to that, there are thrust upon the superintendent many matters which are apparently quite necessary and important to the management, but which do not seem important to the superintendent. "It seems to me that with this marked division between the problems of management and the immediate problems of superintendency, it is a marvel that you men are practically managers yourselves. You are really the right hand man of the manager, and I marvel at the way you conceive of the management's problems, as well as the way you handle your own problems, and I say from my own observation that this cooperation is much closer today than it was five or ten years ago. I want to repeat that I think your Society, and your own independent appraisal of the matter of cooperation, through your efforts, is largely responsible for the great improvement.

"This year you are going to have more trouble on account of the lack of storage space, over shortage of cars, probably over congested conditions in your switching yards, and undoubtedly trouble over the condition of the grain which is beginning to come out of a wet harvest in the Southwest, and what we may expect in our Northwest. Along with this is the added weight of a larger percentage of grain coming through from the combine, and each year a greater incentive by the farmers to rush that grain to the elevator before it is in condition to warehouse. They are in a hurry because they are afraid there is not going to be enough room in the country elevator, and they are going to get it to the elevator as fast as they can, and you aren't the only fellows who are going to take the rap.

The country elevator has a worse job than you have. There are other problems, such as reduced crews; lack of material, shortage of equipment, but I think we are going to face them with a little better idea among ourselves,

among ourselves, and, I hope, among our friends, the men in your plants. None of us can look forward to affluence, a life of ease, a lot of fun, or a lot of cavorting. That is going to be out the window. If we look forward to it soberly, I think we are not going to feel bad about that feature of the struggle.

CY SUMNER, Peavey Elevator Co., Minneapolis, in his address on New Wheat Varieties, explained the characteristics of the various wheats, traced their origin and development.

GRAIN TEMPERATURES, an always interesting subject, was discussed by a superintendent, who said in part:

Temperature, that measure of heat is without doubt one of the most important indexes which we have to watch in the storing and conditioning of grain. We as the protectors of food that is being entrusted to our care for future use, must consider temperatures of the grain, and the air with which it comes in contact. From grain temperatures we get an idea what has happened to our lots in the past, what is coming on at present and from these readings of temperature, and changes of temperatures, we chart our course.

The measuring of these temperatures, and changes of temperatures, are problems for the individual operator. When working with air, we need only ordinary wet and dry bulb thermometers, a booklet of tables or a psychrometric chart. For grain determinations it is not what we use but how we use it. Reading without accuracy is only confusion. The electrical device which may be ours to use, may be either the portable or fixed type, or under certain limited conditions, an ordinary maximum reading mercury may be used providing our lots are neither deep or many. It is the judgment, and the intelligence with which we take our temperatures that is all important.

The question is often asked, why spend large sums of money for a system upon which we cannot depend? Many of us can bear witness that the modern reading devices can be depended upon if we only give them proper care. Care in the positioning of cables, workmanship on cable connections. Care of the instrument with its accessories pay big dividends.

It was my privilege to check a modern system a short time ago, a range of from 22 degrees to 146 degrees with no readings with a variation of over one half a degree. From a checked thermometer this means insulating the device from vibration, keeping the room within which it is located clean, keeping all electrical contacts clean, even if it is necessary to clean them every week and with a polish known to be suitable for this purpose. Care in reading is needless to emphasize, but it has been known of the operation being given to men capable of making records with enough care to attain accuracy.

Time spent in the check and study of readings is money in the pockets of the management. It costs money to handle and condition grain within the house, and reading studies may enable us to know our lots without too great expense. It may be possible to diagnose conditions within the bins, whether the action is one caused by moisture, foreign material, pests or a combination of these or others can often be determined before the grain is moved, and preparations made to take care of the particular disturbance.

The effect of transferring grain can be made an interesting study. Did our lot lose or gain in the transfer and how much? Weather conditions must be taken into consideration. The old days of transferring each lot according to rule of thumb is gone. The study of readings is cheaper than threshing grain from place to place hoping that it will eventually come out all right.

Many of the lots to which we fall heir are the problem children of some one else. Through temperature readings we learn to know them

and to know how best to handle them. Some of us who handle grain think of each lot as we think of a person. Some we are glad to see, some we are not. Some look good on first sight, but something tells us to watch our step. Others look a little rough but really have a lot of possibilities.

The wet and dry thermometer and determination of dew point will tell us whether we may add moisture to a certain lot of grain in handling or loading. This wet and dry combination will also tell us the relative humidity of our drying air after it passes through the grain. Heated air to the drier costs money, and it is up to us to see that it is well loaded with water before we blow it to the outside air. This necessitates the adjustment in the drying process of both temperature and volume of drying air. Some attention to the maximum temperature of our grain within the drier pays dividends. High temperatures bring about oxidation of oil, loss of baking quality and gelatinization and other disagreeable results. However, the measure of grain temperature within the drier is not easy. We are apt to get readings that represent a combination of both grain and air temperatures.

A study of temperatures of air going to the drier is often worthwhile. We say we are drying to a certain point, but are we? Observations have been made in the ducts leading to driers, indicates variations within the duct of possibly 40 or 50 degrees according to where temperatures are taken. Under a condition such as this, is it any wonder that our results are often haywire and confusing? Is it any wonder that fires occur?

The important thing is that we remain conscious of our problems, and continually make further efforts to solve them. It is easy for the head office to judge us by the amount of grain we handle, and not always with what intelligence we handle it.

BOB JACCARD showed the crop inspection pictures of Cargill, Inc.

EDGAR S. MILLER, Minneapolis, read a paper on Sizing Wheat for the Miller.

Monday Evening Session

F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, Minneapolis, pres. Grain Trade Council and director of the Nat'l Ass'n., spoke on Legislative Trends as They Affect Grain Handling and Grain Processing Plants. Excerpts from this informative talk will be published later.

Tuesday Morning Session

Many of the superintendents visited the plants of the Pillsbury Flour Mills and Northrup-King & Co., while others took advantage of the opportunity to visit the trading floors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Business sessions were resumed following luncheon in the new and beautiful Coffman Memorial Building at the University of Minnesota.

DR. C. H. BAILEY, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, gave an interesting talk on the relation of Governmental Research Institutions to the Technology of Grain Storage and Marketing. He reviewed the work which was being done by these institutions and explained how their functions are being used.

DR. H. H. SHEPARD, Entomologist, University of Minnesota, discussed Grain Fumigation Studies. The following is taken from his remarks: The problem of grain fumigation may be broken down into two simple questions: 1. When does grain require fumigation? and 2. If grain must be fumigated, what should one use and under what conditions will he be successful? Some of the habits of grain infesting insects must be understood to provide an answer to the first question. Many different kinds infest grain; some are associated with the grain as primary pests merely feeding upon grain particles and such chaffy material as corn cob dust. The pri-

mary pests when present in injurious numbers, can be eliminated only by fumigation. Those insects which are attracted to grain by the foreign matter in it are better controlled by grain-cleaning methods, especially if this cleaning can be done when the grain is put into storage for the first time. These secondary insects are the ones most prevalent under Minnesota conditions of climate, so fumigation is of minor importance here when the various problems connected with control are generally understood. When it is found that a lot of grain must be fumigated the selection of a suitable fumigant is next in order. The chemicals available to the average elevator, however, are usually limited to: 1. The common fireproof fumigant mixtures composed chiefly of ethylene dichloride, which is safe, but not as effective as is desirable; 2. Carbon disulfide which is explosive and should only be used at a distance from insured buildings; 3. Chloropicrin or "tear gas," the use of which requires a gas mask. The main problem in the application of a fumigant to grain is to obtain distribution of the poisonous vapor throughout the grain mass wherever the insects may be located. Grain takes up large quantities of such chemicals, so that by the time the vapor has penetrated down through several feet of grain there is a little left to kill the insects. When the grain is cold this absorption is much greater, so that at temperatures below 70 degrees F. fumigation is seldom practical. Insect development in the cold is very slow, too, so one can frequently well afford to wait for better fumigation conditions, knowing the insects must wait for warmer weather also before feeding or laying eggs, especially here in Minnesota. The deeper the grain mass the more the proportion of fumigant should be increased, or the bottom grain may never be reached by the gas. To overcome this disadvantage of depth the fumigant is sometimes added to the grain stream while the grain is being turned from one bin to another; or a special probe with a funnel top is used through which to pour some of the fumigant so the latter can be applied directly to various levels below the grain surface.

M. E. GRANT, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, called upon his vast store of knowledge on the subject in the preparation of his informative talk on Barley for the Malster. His brief description of each of the better known varieties was of particular interest.

ARTHUR D. HYDE, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, in his talk on Plant Supervision, gave emphasis to the many features which must be taken into consideration in the successful supervision of any plant, large or small. He stressed the importance of closer working relationship between management and plant foremen.

LOU AMBLER, Glidden Co., Chicago, in his remarks on the Storing and Handling of Soybeans said in part: We have never experienced any real difficulty in handling soybeans. We have stored beans of all grades with comparative safety. We have had beans in storage containing 16% to 18% moisture. These we have kept for a period of six to eight months with no trouble whatsoever. When received these beans were not overly high in their percentage of foreign material, nor were they musty, sour or otherwise off grade. These are factors which no doubt have a direct bearing on the safe storage of any grain. We bin according to grades and moisture content. As our beans are stored only for the ultimate production in our own processing plant we perhaps are fortunate in possessing a little greater freedom in the matter of binning than would the terminal elevator superintendent who has to make certain grades when the time comes to ship out. The better grades of beans are used in our edible products department, which requires a better grade of beans, so as to produce a top quality product. The others are used in the solvent extraction

department. The major portions of the beans we use are No. 2 and No. 3 grade.

In handling we try to run through the season with as little rehandling as possible, to avoid breakage and splits. A minimum of splits assures better all around results. It is sometimes difficult to keep our breakage at a minimum, because some of the beans we receive have been pre-dried in the elevator drier down to a moisture content of 7% to 8%. Moisture this low makes the bean break more readily.

T. P. HEFFELFINGER, vice-pres., Van-Dusen Harrington Co., Minneapolis, outlined the methods employed in his company in presenting facts on the advisability of a well rounded personnel program with a definite plan and purpose.

Safety Session

OSCAR OLSEN, Peavey-Duluth Elevator, Duluth, Minn., in a two-fisted talk scored the Society members for not taking an active interest in, and the promotion of the Society's safety program. He pointed out its advantages, and called upon those present to not only sell themselves on the program but to sell their managements.

H. C. BRAND, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., read a very complete report of his company's safety program, and what it has accomplished. This was one of the best safety reports and the most thorough ever presented before the Society.

CLARENCE TRUNING, Duluth, that untiring worker for greater safety in all industry, and who has been unceasing in his efforts to have the Society program accepted by elevator owners and managers, gave a resume of the program, and urged greater participation therein.

FRANK (SLINK) CARLSON, Occident Terminal Division, Duluth, talked on Safety at its Best. He stated that more intensive education in the value and necessity of safety was needed, and that a greater portion of the country's accidents are due to the human element. He urged the regular attendance at safety schools and plant safety meetings. Mr. Carlson suggested that safety pamphlets be distributed, and safety posters be displayed in places where they would be read, saying that everything should be done to make safety a continuous thought in the minds of workers, that there is nothing that pays greater dividends than safety.

Tuesday Evening Safety Session

As is customary with Society conventions, one session is given over to the crews of local plants and elevators. The government film on dust explosions was shown, as was pictures of the Calumet Elevator disaster in Chicago.

C. A. ALGER, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, long a worker in dust explosion prevention, demonstrated the explosive qualities of different dust, and explained the experiments now being conducted at his plant.

W. D. KEEFER, Chicago, spoke on Safety is Smart Business for You, leaving those present filled with the idea that the practices of safety is needed to protect their lives and jobs.

Wednesday Morning Session

This session was devoted exclusively to operation and maintenance. This has always proved to be one of most important sessions of any Society Convention, as it brings out important discussion on many of the mechanical problems which daily confront the superintendent. Each of these instructive addresses will be published in a later number.

MR. COUGHLIN read the paper on Protective Maintenance proposed by Janus G. Hayhoe, Cargill Inc., Minneapolis.

GROVER C. MERER, Kansas City Power & Light Co., presented a paper on Static Electricity. He prefaced his remarks with the state-

ment he could not convince himself—based on twenty-five years' experience—that static electricity had ever caused a dust explosion. Mr. Meyer stated he could not get away from the belief that the great contributing factors in the cause of dust explosions were tramps and loose buckets, etc.

Malcolm Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis; C. J. Algiers, Chicago, and Don Lowery, Ogilvie Flour Mills, Ft. William, Ont., gave their views on this much debated question.

H. D. WILLEFORD, Minneapolis, spoke on Grounding Logs for Static. He read a list of dust explosions which he stated were known to have been caused by static electricity.

T. A. HAASE, Corn Prods. Ref. Co., Chicago, read the paper prepared by W. H. Gassler, on Magnetic Separator Protection for Terminals.

KENT H. PACKER, Chicago, explained the new Venting Suction Code Latitudes.

M. D. BELL, Minneapolis, spoke on Modernization and Operation Engineering.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

Following luncheon, Walter H. Mills, vice-president, General Mills Co., Minneapolis, addressed the convention.

The operation and maintenance session with discussions on Blocs, by Claude Darbe Simonds, Shields-Theis Grain Co., Kansas City; Improved Shovel Rigs by Edw. E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buffalo Forwarding Co., Buffalo. Mr. Frauenheim had a working model of his shovel rig.

Many other subjects pertinent to grain elevator operation were discussed during the round table.

NEW OFFICERS elected are: Pres., Paul Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; first vice pres., Gilbert Lane, Arcady Mills, Chicago, Ill.; second vice pres., R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ft. William, Ont.; directors, John Coughlin, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Edward Frauenheim, Buffalo Forwarding Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corporation, Sioux City, Ia.; and Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Associates Night

Each year those attending the Society convention look forward to the last night, which has always been set aside for the Associates to entertain the convention. Grover Moyer, the permanent chairman of the Associate Nights program, acted as toastmaster.

Following dinner, cups were awarded to the winners of the Safety Contest. The winners were:

1. Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City, William Kamps, supt., 112,993 man hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
2. Peavey-Duluth Terminal, Duluth, Oscar Olsen, supt., 80,245 man hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
3. Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., H. C. Brand, elevator supt., 75,310 man hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
4. Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis, Malcolm Noxon, supt., 64,789 man hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
5. Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont., Frank MacLean, supt., 41,556 man hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
6. Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Ted Manning, supt. (Wabash El.), 39,854 man-hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
7. Uhlmann Grain Co., Katy Elevator, Kansas City, 35,506 man-hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.
8. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Omaha, Nebr., J. T. Goetzinger, supt., 22,383 man-hours worked, 0 lost time accidents.

The Peavey-Duluth Terminal, Oscar Olsen became the permanent possessor of the Robertson Co. cup for having worked 225,000 man-hours without a loss-time accident during the 3-year period.

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., Harold

Wilbur, supt., became permanent possessor of the Appraisal Service Co. cup for having worked 225,000 man-hours with but one loss-time accident.

Convention Notes

Russell Maas, Screw Conveyor Corp., presented each of the ladies with a corsage. Slim Carlson's new teeth won the admiration of all, but few agreed they improved his looks.

Hy Arendall and his continuous supply of Virginia Peanut ham made the Innis, Speiden & Co. headquarters a popular place. Harry Hansen was his assistant.

R. B. Pow, Fort William, has missed few of the Society conventions. His many friends regretted his absence.

The hospitality of the Minneapolis group will long be remembered. Each visitor was extended many courtesies.

Luncheons and auto tours were provided the ladies through the courtesy of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce members.

Omaha Next buttons were worn by each attendant.

Grover Meyer, with a new simonizing job, was on hand as usual.

C. J. Alger and T. A. Haase came up from Chicago.

The Wisconsin Grain Commission was represented by J. L. Levens and E. W. Richardson.

Visiting Superintendents were: Edw. E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buffalo; T. L. Musser, Erie, Pa.; W. E. Deegan, Kansas City, Mo.; P. A. Kier, Kansas City, Mo.; W. D. Loney, Ft. William, Ont.; A. J. J. Meyer, Ft. William, Ont.; J. H. Lyle, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. MacDarling, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Porter, Grand Forks, N. D.; R. N. Sorenson, New Prague, Minn.; Chas. F. Walker, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Harold Wilber, Decatur, Ill.; C. L. Darbe, Kansas City, Mo.; Louis Ambler, Jr., Chicago; John T. Goetzinger, Omaha, Nebr.; Lewis Inks, Akron, O.; H. C. Brand, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Walter Teppen, Duluth, Minn.; V. W. MacLean, Ft. William, Ont.; H. E. Smith, Centerville, Ia.; F. A. Carlson, Duluth, Minn.; Henry Foth, Abilene, Kan.; F. A. Sibbald, Ft. William, Ont.; J. R. Gibson, Ft. William, Ont.; O. W. Olsen, Duluth, Minn.; P. C. Poulton, Ft. William, Ont.; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City, Ia.; Gilbert P. Lane, Chicago; H. F. Graves, Duluth, Minn.

The Ladies

The continuous round of entertainment provided the ladies kept them on the move for the three days. Luncheons, shopping tours, tour of the city, dinner with the men Monday night and finally the grand finale Wednesday night when they joined the men at the Associates dinner and dance.

Visiting ladies included: Mesdames Lewis Inks, H. C. Brand, Walter H. Teppen, V. W. MacLean, Dean M. Clark, H. E. Smith, F. E. Carlson, Henry Foth, F. A. Sibbald, J. R. Gibson, P. C. Poulton, O. W. Olsen, Gilbert P. Lane, T. L. Musser, P. A. Kier.

Exhibits

C. S. Phillips for the Seedburo Equipment Co., exhibited a Brabender Moisture Tester.

Day Co., represented by A. B. Osgood, Dave X. Larson and Clark McElevy, passed out catalogs and note books and displayed drawings and photos of dust control installations made by the company.

R. R. Howell Co. exhibited a conveyor roll and Calumet Cups, with Walter Kostick in charge.

Hart-Carter Co. had its interesting display of disks. The company was represented by Chas. Ingraham, Vic Reid, H. H. VanOrnum, Cliff St. Cyr and Al Strut. Note books and weather indicators were given each visitor.

Other supply trade representatives were: Chas. Gemlo, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; Russell Maas and P. F. McAlister, Screw Conveyor Corp.; Henry and Ingram Richardson, Richardson Scale Co.; S. C. Klaus, Seleny Thermometer Co.; C. C. Gray and Vic Oliver, Superior Separator Co.; F. S. Simmons, McKenzie-Hague Co.; G. S. McPhee, Hart-Emerson Co.; Frank Blodgett, and Philip Sheridan, Weevil-Cide Co.; A. F. Shuler, Huntley Mfg. Co.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

West Memphis, Ark.—Construction is under way here, on the building to be occupied by the Crittenden Granary & Mill Co. as a granary and soybean mill. The project is costing approximately \$50,000.—J. H. G.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—Cecil Cupp, Joseph Callaway and James C. Hobgood, all of Arkadelphia, and Hubert Nelson, Shreveport, La., have contracted for the purchase of the Arkadelphia Milling Co. plant, which ceased operation in 1934. Plans are to organize a company for the manufacture of feed and meal, utilizing the grain bins by warehousing wheat for the Commodity Credit Corporation. A new freight rate, which went into effect June 8, allowing grain to be shipped from any point in Oklahoma and southern Kansas without penalty, is said to have encouraged the sponsors of the mill plan. Nelson, who has been branch manager of the Kansas Milling Co. at Shreveport, will be manager of the new company.—J.H.G.

CALIFORNIA

Canoga Park, Cal.—R. C. Lawrence has sold his feed and nursery business here to E. S. Steele of Los Angeles.

Chowchilla, Cal.—J. E. Kirkman, of Madera, has leased the Cardwell grain warehouse of E. S. Cardwell, effective June 1, and will operate it in association with Lyon McKinney. Mr. Cardwell will retire from active business after many years passed in the grain trade.

San Francisco, Cal.—Officers for the San Francisco Grain Exchange for the 1941-42 term include E. R. Warren, president; R. G. Stevenson, vice-pres.; A. H. Hankerson, manager; D. Belknap, sec'y. Directors include E. C. Hansen, D. L. McDaniel, W. W. Volmer, E. R. Warren and R. G. Stevenson.

Sacramento, Cal.—A new bill, 1980, was introduced in the Assembly late May 28, that, if passed, it is claimed, will destroy the value of the Feed Law. W. B. Roby in a telegram to Senator Mixter, on the subject, said: "Would put one group of farmers against another group of farmers causing great confusion and bitterness." The bill amends the Feed Law and provides: "The provisions of this chapter do not apply to barley, corn, wheat, oats or hay produced in this state and sold by the producer thereof either in their natural condition or as commercial feeding stuffs." Hearing on the bill was set for June 4.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

CANADA

Edmonton, Alta.—James Gillespie, superintendent of the Gillespie Grain Co., died May 31, aged 62 years.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Robin Hood Flour Mills Co., Ltd., will contribute \$500,000, in victory bonds, to Canada's war effort, it has been announced.

Fort William, Ont.—Norman Alfred Lively, 27, was fatally injured June 2 while working on the new grain storage elevator for the Federal Grain Co. He was struck by a falling timber.

Winnipeg, Man.—John Besana, 48, a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange since 1926, died at his summer home at Petersfield, Man., on June 1. He was a former president of the Success Grain Co., and in recent years had been associated with Douglas Laird & Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—D. R. Davis, 74, a prominent figure in the development of the grain trade in Western Canada for the past 40 years, died recently. He had retired from the presidency of Davis, Milroy & Co., Ltd., in 1933. His son, Roy, is connected with Buckersfield's, Ltd.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The machine shop at Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 6 was damaged considerably by fire recently, that flared up suddenly when some oil was ignited from a spark from an electric welder and spread so rapidly thru the building that workmen had no time to combat it. The main elevator building near by was not threatened.

Fort William, Ont.—Winners of the crop improvement contests sponsored annually by the Manitoba Pool, were guests of the company the week of June 2-7. After a day in Winnipeg and a stop-over in Kenora, the men were taken thru terminal elevators 1 and 2 of Manitoba Pool and the Gt. Lakes Paper Mill on June 4. On June 5 they were guests at a banquet at the Prince Arthur Hotel in the evening and saw Saskatchewan Pool 7 elevator during the day.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., has let a contract for construction of two warehouses to the Dominion Const. Co., Ltd. This is the first step in connection with a program of development costing between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Existing buildings are being demolished to make way for the new structures, which will be of frame construction with corrugated iron sheathing. A new elevator will be constructed, also, contract for which is expected to be let soon.

ILLINOIS

Rochelle, Ill.—E. M. Combs & Son have taken over the local office of E. W. Bailey & Co., Inc.

Morris, Ill.—The local office of E. W. Bailey & Co. has been taken over by E. M. Combs & Son, Chicago.

Middletown, Ill.—Fernandes Grain Co. is building two steel grain storage bins at its local elevator.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. is adding two steel grain storage bins to its local plant.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its next annual meeting here, the second Monday and Tuesday in May, 1942.

Winchester, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new and larger truck scale, a Fairbanks Automatic Scale, 25-ton, with 34x9 ft. platform.

Grayville, Ill.—Major Bailey of Browns is new manager of the E. H. Morris Elevators local elevator. Mr. Bailey also is operating an elevator at Browns.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Earl Bilyeu of Pocahontas has entered upon his duties as deputy grain inspector in the East St. Louis Grain Inspection Division.

Brothers (Oakwood p. o.), Ill.—Rogers Grain Co. has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9-ft. concrete deck, and type registering beam.

Lovington, Ill.—The Bowers Bros. Elevator has been resided and is undergoing needed repairs. The company also contemplates erecting more storage bins.

Midland City, Ill.—James Monroe Haley, 72, a retired grain dealer, died May 28, in Clinton Hospital where he had been a patient for three days following a heart attack.

Wilmette, Ill.—Murphy Feed Co., Inc., has been organized, 50 shares common p.v. at \$100 a share; dairy feeds; incorporators, J. H. Murphy, Jr., E. Meyers, M. Beswick.

Browns, Ill.—Joseph Peter will be in charge of the local elevator operated by Major Bailey while the latter is absent, attending to his duties as manager of the E. H. Morris Elevator at Grayville.

Alton, Ill.—Charles A. Lang, chief engineer of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., recent purchasers of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. properties, was here recently formulating plans for improving the local mill.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has called for redemption on July 1, 1941, at \$110 a share, 4,000 shares of its 7 per cent preferred stock. A total of 10,860 shares of 7 per cent preferred is outstanding.

Paxton, Ill.—Shelby Grain Co. has installed a 30-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 40x10-ft. concrete deck, dial and printomatic to claim honor for having the largest truck scale among Illinois country elevators.

Summerfield, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has installed a new 20-ton truck scale with 34-ft. platform; a corn sheller, grain cleaner, 1½-ton feed mixer, and completed an office building. Sam Baer is manager of the elevator.

Ancona, Ill.—Christopher Allison Hepler, 83, retired grain dealer, died May 13 of a heart ailment. He had been seriously ill for two weeks in an Aurora hospital. Mr. Hepler had been engaged in the grain business here for many years.

Bolton, Ill.—A coal shed and its contents, owned by William Scoville, manager of Rosentiel & Co., was destroyed by fire on May 17, believed to have been communicated to the building from burning weeds and grass on the railroad right of way.

Springfield, Ill.—S. B. 157 regulating and licensing the itinerant trucker has passed the senate and has been reported out upon the floor of the house by the Com'te on Motor Vehicles & Traffic Regulation with the recommendation that it do pass.

Peoria, Ill.—The Peoria Board of Trade with the Grain & Seed Division and Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture are sponsoring a grain grading school to be held in the Board of Trade Building on Tuesday, June 17. Competent instructors will be on hand to analyze samples and instruct the classes. Plans are being made to accommodate a large gathering of grain men for both morning and afternoon classes.

Fair Grange, Ill.—A. L. Hardin and Arthur B. Wyeth announce the consolidation of their elevators here and at Bushton with headquarters at the local plant. Mr. Hardin's office in the Miller Building, Charleston, Ill., will be temporarily closed and all settlements and other business will be handled at the Fair Grange office. Mr. Wyeth will discontinue handling grain at Bushton, for the present, and will be in charge here.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Savana, Ill.—A canvas covering laying on the steel roof of Rosenbaum Bros.' elevator caught fire May 19, presumably from some one throwing a lighted cigarette on it. The flames were checked by a bucket brigade, chemicals used later to extinguish the blaze.

Wellington, Ill.—Seth W. Boughton, 70, well known grain dealer of the community, died recently in Wabash Valley Hospital, Lafayette, Ind., after a long illness. Until his retirement from active business in 1937 he had been identified with the elevator grain business most of his life, having charge of elevators in Crescent City, Milford and Wellington for over 40 years. He was connected, also, with Boughton Bros. and Boughton & Harlan, former grain firms at Chenoa and Ballard.

Jamesburg (Potomac p. o.), Ill.—Plans are being made to rebuild the elevator of the Jamesburg Grain Co. which was destroyed by fire recently along with 25,000 bus. of grain stored there. A spark from a passing train is believed to have kindled the blaze. The fact that no fire fighting apparatus was on hand with which to fight the fire, doomed the elevator as the flames spread rapidly, but a bucket brigade concentrated efforts to save near by buildings. The elevator, owned by Ura Seegar of West Lebanon, Ind., was managed by Harley Cole of Henning.

Delavan, Ill.—The Com'te on Industrial Affairs on May 27 disposed of the third State Wage & Hour Bill introduced before the 62nd General Assembly by voting 18 to 12 to postpone consideration of this measure until June 30, 1941, which means that this bill has met the same fate as its two predecessors inasmuch as the General Assembly must finish its business and adjourn not later than July 1. Unless the unexpected happens there will be no State legislation of this character enacted before 1943.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

CHICAGO NOTES

Arthur Nelson Harwood, a member of the Board of Trade since 1911, died May 27.

The Board of Trade will vote June 16 on disposition of memberships of members who have neglected to pay assessments.

T. H. Brosnan, a member of the Board of Trade since 1925, died at his home here June 1. He was a partner in Thomson & McKinnon.

The Public Relations Com'te of the Board of Trade announced that James C. Lesar has become associated with the exchange and will be active in the educational division of the exchange.

The following have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Arthur J. Geng, John J. O'Brien, 3rd, Chicago; Edward P. Field, Richard J. Buck, William J. Denman, New York, N. Y.; Kenton J. Garrison, Earl Park, Ind.

Norris & Kenly will move July 1 to the offices now occupied on the ground floor of the Rookery building by S. B. Chapin & Co., which firm is retiring from business as of June 30. Perry H. Kenly is a member of the Board of Trade.

William H. McDonald, chairman of the com'te of the Board of Trade appointed to co-operate with the Commodity Exchange Administration in holding speculation in wheat futures in check, has asked for an answer to its problem in a letter written to members of the exchange describing the situation as presented by J. M. Mehl, chief of the C. E. A.

The directors of the Board of Trade have posted Resolution No. 1839 that sellers of grain on the floor shall guarantee to the buyer that such grain is free from all liens or liability for penalty payments. Action was taken at this time on account of the provision made effective soon under the quota referendum placing a penalty on excess marketings of wheat by growers, to be collected by buyers.

Earl M. Combs, Jr., sole owner of the Board of Trade firm of E. M. Combs & Son, announced June 3 that John J. Coffman has become associated with the firm. Mr. Coffman, formerly vice-president of E. W. Bailey & Co., Inc., will devote his time to the cash grain division of the company. Leland Douglas of Boone, Ia., also formerly connected with the Bailey firm, has been retained as a traveling representative. The Morris and Rochelle, Ill., stations of E. W. Bailey & Co. were taken over by Mr. Combs.

The all time low in price of memberships in the Board of Trade was reached recently when a membership was sold at \$375. Posted offers are at \$425.

INDIANA

Clifford, Ind.—John M. Holder installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity. Kingsbury, Ind.—The Holmes Supply Co. elevator has been given a new coat of paint.—A. E. L.

Dale, Ind.—The Witte Milling Co. sustained considerable damage at its plant from high winds on May 16.

Sims, Ind.—Glenn Gartin has purchased the elevator he has under lease the past few years from Bruce Haycock.

Shideler (Eaton p. o.), Ind.—A new sheller has just been installed in the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Goshen, Ind.—The 40 h.p. hammer mill motor burned out on June 7 in the Farmers Coal & Feed Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Bryant, Ind.—The Geneva Milling & Grain Co. is planning a remodeling job of driveway and feed mill this season.—A. E. L.

Anthony (Muncie p. o.), Ind.—George E. Jones, 60, manager of the Woodbury Elliott elevator for the past thirty years, died June 1.

Lafayette, Ind.—Jack Hall, manager of the Farmers Feed Store, is in St. Elizabeth hospital recovering from a major operation.

North Vernon, Ind.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Hare Mill near the fair grounds recently. The mill, built many years ago, was 144x125 ft. in size.

Marion, Ind.—The Master Mix Feed Dealers held a banquet meeting at the Marion Hotel recently, which was largely attended by dealers from central Indiana.

Hanna, Ind.—A new hammer mill and one-ton feed mixer have been installed in the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. elevator, operated by a diesel engine.—A. E. L.

Amboy, Ind.—The Amboy Grain Co. is adding two concrete and steel construction storage bins to its elevator, increasing its grain storage capacity about 10,000 bus.

Whiteland, Ind.—The burglar who visited the elevator of Valentine & Valentine recently, carrying away a typewriter and a small amount of money found in the office, has been apprehended and placed in jail to await trial. The typewriter was recovered, located in a pawn shop.

Rockville, Ind.—Parke County Farm Buro recently installed a new Eureka Grain Cleaner with outside dust collector; drags; manlift; electric truck hoist; elevator boots and buckets; chain; bin bottom turnheads; automatic truck scale; and conveyors, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The National Hay Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29, with headquarters at the Anthony Hotel. The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will act as hosts to this convention. Cliff S. Martin, Ashland, O., is president and Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, is sec'y of the National Hay Ass'n.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held a called meeting at the Anthony Hotel on June 9, to appoint com'tes and make arrangements for the entertainment of the National Hay Ass'n, Inc., convention to be held here on July 28 and 29, on which occasion the Indiana Ass'n will act as host. Roy L. Mossburg is president and L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y-treas., of the latter ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The silverware redemption schemes are with us again. We have repeatedly warned against this kind of proposition, and do so again. Members of Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are urged to pass-up these high powered propositions and by so doing be ahead of the game. Information on any of these plans that are presented you will be furnished gladly by your sec'y upon request.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Madison, Ind.—Madison Flour Mills is doubling its grain storage capacity and speeding up its handling facilities. A storage unit of 10,000 bus. capacity is being erected adjacent to the mill and added bins in the mill proper will provide storage space for 5,000 bus. A new frame addition being built over the scale will include conditioning bins, loading bin, head house and elevator leg, and wheat cleaning machinery will be newly installed there. A new wheat dump also is being installed.

Evansville, Ind.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., are offering an all expense trip to Battle Creek, Mich., for the 10-Acres Wheat Contest winner and reserve winner, with their wives, C. E. Skiver, Purdue wheat specialist and director of the contest, has announced. The four then will attend the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, still guests of Igleheart Bros., Inc. Judging of the field will be between June 10 and 17. The Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Ass'n sponsors the contest. A premium of 3c a bushel for wheat is also offered again this year for fields which meet the standards, which are the same as last year.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Solution of the dual problem of finding storage space and transportation facilities for wheat now in storage and wheat about to be harvested was sought at a meeting of representatives of the grain trade, the railroads and the U. S. Dept. of Agri., held June 3 at the Hotel Severin. James E. Wells, Jr., of Washington, special assistant to the sec'y of agriculture, presided. About sixty representatives of the various groups were present. The consensus of the group was that a com'te formed to pool information on wheat harvest dates, available storage space and other grain data would contribute to the efficient use of box cars and utilization of available storage space, which, they said, would result in the orderly movement, without congestion, of wheat in Indiana this year. M. D. Guild of Indianapolis was named chairman of the com'te.

French Lick, Ind.—Grain and feed men throughout Indiana are looking forward to the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n's annual summer outing, to be held June 16 and 17 at French Lick Springs Hotel. This combination of outing and business assembly provides one of the highlights in the summer months for members of this ass'n. The pleasant and informative outings are looked forward to by all grainmen and their families, for they are planned with the idea of providing vacation pleasure for men, women and children alike. The program com'te has bent every effort to provide a highly profitable series of convention programs that will include discussions on subjects of paramount importance and interest to grainmen. For the ladies there will be a series of luncheons and card parties; for both men and women the big banquet and dance, and finally as a fitting finish the old fashioned barbecue, held under the spacious trees near the hotel.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers

No. 9 *How well do heavier-than-air fumigants penetrate grain?*

Extensive investigation has shown that downward penetration in bins up to 100 feet in depth is rapid and uniform unless such factors as excessive heating or dockage offer interference. Sideward diffusion is much slower and less certain. Hence, successful stationary fumigation depends on application of dosage over the entire grain surface.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Frankton, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has painted the elevator, including a complete interior paint job in main floor and driveway. Automatic electric doors have been installed on the driveway.—A. E. L.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. mill, second largest milling plant in the state, was swept by fire May 29, destroying the plant and its contents, including some 200,000 bus. of wheat, and damaging the grain bins near by. The office building was saved. The loss was estimated at many thousands of dollars and is partially insured. Burning trash apparently ignited creosoted piling of a trestle on a Big Four switch leading to the plant. The flames were discovered by a government grain inspector but before firemen could get control of the blaze it swept to a 1,500-ton pile of coal stored under the loading platform and thence to the tinder-dry walls of the mill. Frequent grain dust explosions and a brisk breeze scattered the flames, making it virtually impossible to do more than prevent spread of the fire to surrounding buildings. It is expected the mill will be rebuilt. Frank L. Hutchinson is vice-president and general manager and L. R. Hinkle superintendent of the plant.

IOWA

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator is building a 22x28-ft. storage warehouse.

Bancroft, Ia.—Work has been started on construction of the Welp hatchery feed mill here. The structure will be 32 ft. wide and 100 ft. long.

Graettinger, Ia.—Sam Reynolds, formerly employed as assistant manager at the Quaker Oats Co. plant here, was reported as critically ill in a hospital at St. Louis.

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell, Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$10,000; to conduct a grain and feed firm; incorporators, Wilbur Bell, M. S. McCormick and F. R. Winegar.

Albert City, Ia.—Ralph Scott, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has resigned, effective July 1. He has purchased the Weart & Lysaght elevator at Cherokee, Ia.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Northwestern Milling Co. has been dissolved and the property was taken over jointly by Mrs. Jane R. Dilley, Des Moines, Ia., and Mrs. Gertrude A. Berry, Sioux City.

Des Moines, Ia.—J. A. Gay has been named superintendent for the local plant of Sargent & Co. Mr. Gay has served the company continuously since 1917 as a traveling representative.

Webb, Ia.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co. will erect an elevator here to replace the present structure which was built 42 years ago. The new elevator will have a capacity of 50,000 bus.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—During a heavy windstorm on May 27 several empty steel corn bins were blown across the highway, one traveling nearly a quarter of a mile. They were bent and damaged.—A. G. T.

Cherokee, Ia.—Ralph Scott, who has been employed as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Albert City, has purchased the local Weart & Lysaght elevator. Mr. Scott resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator, effective July 1.

Redfield, Ia.—The Des Moines Elevator has moved one of its buildings, measuring about 18x40 ft., from the west end of its rail frontage to the east end of that block, replacing a small shed recently razed. Lee Parmenter is manager of the elevator.

Stonega, Ia.—Carl Cooper, second man of the Stonega Co-op. Co., had the misfortune of breaking his hand recently, when he fell from a ladder he was using during the partial unloading of one of the C. C. C. steel bins.—"Art" Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Dunlap, Ia.—The Federal Land Bank of Omaha in an action filed in district court at Logan asks judgment of \$393.52 against the Merritt Milling Co. Plaintiff claims the defendant purchased 1,485 bus. of wheat from Peter McCann and that half the grain belongs to the land bank.

Malcom, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator will build an up-to-date elevator which will include a room for housing a feed grinding department. The present grinding room will be remodeled into a large show room. H. B. Booknau, manager, stated the completed building and remodeling project will cost about \$25,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Terminal Grain Corp. has been issued a certificate of necessity to the amount of \$110,000, to be used in its grain storage expansion program now under way. Eighteen new grain storage units with a total capacity of 500,000 bus. are being built for the company by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. as previously announced in the Journals.

Whitten, Ia.—The Mabie Grain Elvtr. Co. is doing some modernizing and streamlining at its elevator. It has installed a new 30-ton Soweigh Scale with 36x10-ft. platform; is rewiring the plant, changing to overhead drive; building a leg with a capacity of 4,700 bus. per hour to replace two old and slower legs; putting in a new pit pan, grates for unloading, and several new motors. L. L. Hauser is the progressive manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lone Tree, Ia.—F. H. Lenz, president of the Lone Tree Farmers Exchange Elevator, and Frank Hoskins, manager, on May 27 asked the supreme court to reverse a Johnson County district court jury award of \$1,525 damages to Vernon Halligan, Lone Tree trucker, for false arrest on a corn theft charge. Hoskins allegedly had Halligan arrested in April, 1939, for stealing 200 bus. of corn from the elevator, but later the case was dismissed at the request of the Johnson County attorney.

Sioux City, Ia.—Rapid progress is being made on the construction of the 29 concrete storage bins being built as an addition to the International Milling Co. plant. These bins will have a height of 100 ft. when completed; the inside diameter of each is 20½ ft., and the combined capacity will be about 500,000 bus. of grain. The bins will be equipped with automatic temperature controls operated from a master control room located in the gallery. Cables will extend from the room into every bin and temperatures may be read from a central instrument board. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. is doing the work.

Manson, Ia.—Fred M. Davis, 66, prominent in grain circles thruout Illinois and Iowa, died at Mercy Hospital, Fort Dodge, June 2. He had been confined for three weeks, suffering from a perforated stomach ulcer. Pneumonia developed following an operation. He had been in an oxygen tent for three days prior to his death. Mr. Davis was head of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co., with headquarters here, and operated elevators at Pioneer, Weston and Manson under his own name since 1937. Previous to that date he was interested in the Davis Bros. & Potter Elvtr. Co., operating a line of elevators in Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Davis was admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade last Apr. 29.—A. G. T.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—William Weidler, employed at the Farmers Elevator, and Miss Thelma Osterman of Horton Township were married May 18.

Rolfe, Ia.—The Charlton Grain Co., Inc., is improving its elevators, renailing and painting with aluminum the exterior of both buildings; cleaning and refinishing the interior woodwork of the offices; recoating the roofs; and installing a 30-ton Soweigh Truck Scale. Repairs are being made also on the C. & N. W. Elevator.

Middletown, Ia.—The Middletown Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s tile and cement block elevator was destroyed by fire early May 26. Only the office records were saved. The 10,000-bu. elevator contained more than 4,000 bus. of mixed grain along with its machinery, and a stock of fence posts, salt and other equipment. One hundred tons of coal were stored adjacent to the structure. Intense heat from the fire made it impossible for fire fighters to get close to the blaze, hindering greatly the effectiveness of their efforts to check the flames. Roy Fox was manager of the elevator, Clayton Thomas, assistant manager. Origin of the fire is unknown.

KANSAS

Turon, Kan.—The Turon Mill has enlarged the capacity of its elevator and repaired its bins.

Columbus, Kan.—The Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

Culver, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant was slightly damaged by high winds on May 15.

Elyria, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its plant recently.

Raymond, Kan.—The Gano Grain Co. is installing a new scale to increase capacity of handling grain.

Sawyer, Kan.—Charles Fossey resigned as manager of the local Equity Exchange elevator, effective June 1.

Scottsville, Kan.—The Mitchell County Co-op. Ass'n has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Dial Scale with 34x9-ft. deck.

Alton, Kan.—The Osborn County Farmers Elevator has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Dial Scale with 34x10-ft. deck.

Paradise, Kan.—The Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. sustained a small amount of damage on May 15 from high winds.

Lyons, Kan.—The Central Kansas Grain Co. has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with dial and 34x10-ft. deck.



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Marienthal, Kan.—The Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Udall, Kan.—Fire of unknown origin caused some damage to the Udall Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n plant on May 21.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. is adding new equipment at the elevator to speed up the handling of trucked-in wheat.

Argonia, Kan.—The J. S. Hamilton Grain Co. is building two bins which will increase its storage capacity by more than 16,000 bus.

Natoma, Kan.—The Farmers Union Mercantile & Shipping Ass'n plant was damaged by high winds on May 15. The loss was small.

Garden City, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elevator recently installed a new truck scale. Monte Beeson, Jr., is manager of the elevator.

Hargrave, Kan.—W. P. Moran has improved his elevator with the addition of a 5,000-bu. bin. He also took down the coal bins, to be rebuilt later.

Haviland, Kan.—James Harmon, formerly manager of the Satanta (Kan.) Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Oketo, Kan.—E. E. Affholder, who has been manager of the Oketo Elvtr. Co.'s plant, has purchased the business and will continue to operate it in the future as in the past.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 1942 convention in Dodge City, upon invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Mankato, Kan.—Bus Pearce is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, entering on his duties here May 15. He has been employed for the last several years at the Farmers Elevator in Delphos.

Wichita, Kan.—D. L. Mullen has accepted the position of executive sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade. E. E. Kohlwe, former sec'y, is now associated with the Kansas Milling Co. as traffic manager.

Satanta, Kan.—Roy Prosch of Vaughn is new manager of the Satanta Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, succeeding James Harmon who resigned and is now manager of the Haviland (Kan.) Co-op. elevator.

Morrill, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is adding two storage bins and installing a new electric hoist. The driveway to the dump has been lengthened 16 ft. Recently a new truck scale was installed.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its plant recently. The company has just completed installation of a new 35-ton truck scale with 34 ft. platform.

Lucas, Kan.—High winds caused considerable damage on May 15 to the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant. The Farmers Co-operative Mfg. & Merc. Ass'n sustained a small loss as a result of the windstorm.

Topeka, Kan.—Construction of the six storage bin addition to the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n elevator in North Topeka is being started. They will add 250,000 bus. to storage capacity, making the total 1,250,000 bus.

Greenleaf, Kan.—Hogan & Sons have added a 10,000-bu. grain storage bin to its elevator, increasing its storage capacity to 24,000 bus. A new pump was installed for pumping molasses from the big tank under the warehouse.

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fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

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answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



Sylvan Grove, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. elevator has been reopened with Joe Reid of Sterling, Neb., in charge as manager. The elevator had been closed for the last two years.

Topeka, Kan.—The six large concrete storage bins under construction for the Kansas Elvtr. Co. in North Topeka are expected to be completed this month. They will add 300,000 bus. to the elevator's present capacity, making the total 1,100,000 bus.

Lewis, Kan.—Lloyd Spivey, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator here for the past year, recently resigned, effective May 31, to enter the mixed feed business at Walker, Mo. Charles Fossey, of Sawyer is new manager here, entering on his duties June 1.

Frankfort, Kan.—The Frankfort Grain Co. has remodeled the hour mill building it purchased several months ago, changing it into a grain storage elevator and seed store. H. J. Gudenkauf, manager, stated it has a storage capacity of 13,000 bus., and new seed cleaning equipment has been installed.

Hill City, Kan.—Fred Miles, manager of the E. C. Wyatt Elevator, has installed a new hammer mill and feed mixer at the elevator. A special building was erected to house the equipment and a 30 h.p. motor and 3 h.p. motor were installed for power. Mr. Miles stated he now is equipped to do custom grinding and mix any formula.

Westfall, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Inc., is erecting a grain storage annex south of its elevator; of frame construction, iron-clad, 16 ft. x 20 ft. x 32 ft. high, this new bin will be loaded by a gravity spout from the cupola and emptied by means of a gravity spout to the pit. Ben Munson & Sons have the contract.

Yates, Kan.—The Brunner Mill & Elvtr. is now open for business. It recently purchased the Yates Center Mill & Elvtr., as announced by the Journals, and has installed much new equipment. The Brunner family has been engaged in the grain business for many years and the new firm is thoroughly experienced in both the grain and feed line.

Turon, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. will operate the south elevator on the Missouri-Pacific tracks, which has been repaired in readiness for the harvest. Joe Kaines is in charge as manager. A modern, new 15-ton truck scale has been installed by the company at its elevator on the Rock Island tracks. The old scale was installed at the south elevator.

KENTUCKY

Elk Creek, Ky.—Chester L. Wigginton has purchased the hammer mill formerly owned by Randal Russell.

Lexington, Ky.—Elmendorf Coal & Feed Co. reported a small amount of property damage sustained from recent high winds.

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles, La.—The Louisiana State Rice Milling Co. has awarded a contract to T. Miller & Sons to construct a grain elevator here; to be of concrete and wood, with a capacity of 40,000 bus., at a cost of \$40,000.—J. H. G.

MARYLAND

New Windsor, Md.—D. P. Smelser & Son recently installed an electric manlift, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Ellicott City, Md.—The only part of the flour milling plant of the Doughnut Corp. of America that was saved in the fire that destroyed that plant on May 27 was a concrete elevator of eight bins with a grain storage capacity of 300,000 bus., completely filled at the time of the fire. Fire fighters concentrated their major efforts to save this elevator when the entire seven floors of the mill were converted into a seething furnace. The loss was estimated at over \$3,000,000. The blaze started in a pile of lumber adjoining the plant machine shop, spreading quickly to some pitch near by, leaped to 11 freight cars loaded with flour, and enveloped the milling properties before the first fire fighters were able to make any headway.

MICHIGAN

Marshall, Mich.—Chas. G. Chesher installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Jackson, Mich.—The Howard Feed Store was damaged by fire which swept thru the business district recently.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The Osmer Grain Co. has opened a new business in the First National Building, with L. E. Osmer as manager.

Carleton, Mich.—The Kahlbaum Bros. elevator and mill is practically completed and will be ready for the new crops. The offices are now being used as well as the unloading device, the latter being used for taking in corn, this portion of the elevator being completed. A large grain cleaner has been installed. Power for the plant is furnished by a diesel engine, which was not damaged by the fire that destroyed the company's elevator several months ago.

MINNESOTA

Ashby, Minn.—The Ashby Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will build a warehouse.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—A new feed mill and elevator will be erected here by P. A. Gust.

Swift, Minn.—The Landby Dehydrating Co. is planning construction of a sack elevator here.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Efforts are being made to secure establishment of a flax processing plant here.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Madison Milling Co.

Danube, Minn.—A wall of the Pacific Grain Co. elevator here burst, spilling more than 6,000 bus. of corn.

Perley, Minn.—The Wild Rice Roller Mill, managed by L. O. Houghlum, was destroyed by fire recently.

Stephen, Minn.—The Stephen Grain Co. recently sustained a small property loss as a result of high winds.

Vernon Center, Minn.—Improvements that will cost \$2,000 are under way at the local Hubbard & Palmer south elevator.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Farmers Exchange Elevator is planning to rebuild its elevator, destroyed by fire last April.

Glenville, Minn.—The Speltz Elevator is building a large seed room, two coal sheds and installing a new 30-ton scale.

Fairmont, Minn.—Erhardt Becker is the new manager of the Cargill Commission Co. office here, succeeding Dean S. Fisk.

Duluth, Minn.—W. F. Starkey, for many years in the grain and feedstuff business, has announced his retirement and closing of office.—F. G. C.

Hawley, Minn.—The Monarch Elevator is building a 30x60-ft. annex, to join the elevator on the west side. J. M. Root is manager of the plant.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Dill Co. will rebuild its elevator, destroyed recently by fire that followed when the plant was struck by lightning.

Northfield, Minn.—Leo Tschann has been elected manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., succeeding his brother, Theodore C. Tschann.

Salol, Minn.—A Farmers' Co-operative Elevator has been organized here. Members of the board are Karl Karlsson, Palmer Lund, Bennie Brandt, Peter Severson and J. H. F. Gould.

Boyd, Minn.—The Boyd Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. has let the contract to the Hartlund Const. Co. for a 20,000-bu. addition to its elevator and installation of a new 30-ton scale.

Beltrami, Minn.—Beltrami Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to J. H. Fisch Co. to build a 45,000-bu. elevator with office and driveways to replace the old plant which was destroyed recently by fire. The new elevator will be equipped with fast handling machinery and have a three room office and full basement. The main structure will be 92 ft. high. The entire plant will be iron-clad. Work will start as soon as the fire salvage can be cleared away.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
KANSAS CITY
WICHITA OMAHA

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Total loss by fire of the flax straw here owned by the Johnson-Olson Grain Co. of Minneapolis in two fires, one on May 26 and the other on May 27, caused them to remove their operations to Fairfax on May 28.

Boyd, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n of Minnesota elected its officers by acclamation at the regular monthly meeting held here May 13. They are: J. W. Brenner, pres.; Ed Erickson, vice-pres.; E. A. Silver, sec'y; Ralph Harris, treas.

Evansville, Minn.—The Peavey Elevators, who operate the Farmers Independent Grain Co. here, has purchased the Evansville Grain Co. W. J. Stephenson will manage both elevators. W. F. Missner is retiring after eighteen years of service.

Duluth, Minn.—James F. Barry, M. G. McQuade and Lester Ihle are members of the state board of grain appeals who will meet with the Minneapolis board in joint session at Minneapolis June 13 to establish Minnesota grades for the ensuing crop year.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., is making structural alterations on the interior of its linseed oil mill.

Con Nupen has been transferred by Peavey Elevators from the company's Thief River Falls unit to their Minneapolis office.

Vincent A. Shea was elected president of the local Society of Grain Elvtr. Supts. at the Society's annual meeting. C. C. Bach was named vice-president and James Auld, sec'y-treasurer.

The Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n held its annual meeting here June 4, when the following directors were re-elected: Ben C. McCabe, Howard I. McMillan, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, M. R. Devaney, James C. Wyman, C. M. Case, Jr., Austin Cargill, R. G. Cargill and H. G. Truesdell.

The Board of Grain Appeals at Duluth will meet here in joint session in the office of the State Board of Grain Appeals the morning of June 13, to establish Minnesota grades for all grains, flax, soybeans, alfalfa seed, sweet clover seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, timothy seed and millet seed for the ensuing crop year.

MISSOURI

Walker, Mo.—Lloyd Spivey, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Lewis, Kan., has entered the mixed feed business here. Mr. Spivey owns a farm near here.

Carrollton, Mo.—A grain grading school was held June 5 at the high school building when different grades of wheat were considered and the question of wheat most suitable for the soft wheat miller was discussed.

Urich, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator and its equipment were sold at public auction, recently, to Clayde Duvall of Osceola. The Farmers Elvtr. Co., long operating a successful business of the community, will be dissolved.—P. J. P.

Princeton, Mo.—The Bryan Produce Co. is building a 10,000-bu. elevator, to connect with the rear part of the company's present structure. It will be of frame-sheet iron construction, 45x35 ft. in size and approximately 50 ft. high.

Ash Grove, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange is building an elevator, 24x27 ft., 55 ft. high, and seed cleaning house, 24x30 ft., adjoining. Both buildings are being constructed of wood framing, with metal sheathing. Paul Schoffler is the contractor.

Higginsville, Mo.—Grain men are asked to contact their representative or senator, asking them to do all they can to bring House Bill No. 129 to the floor and get it thru the house and the senate for the governor to sign.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

St. Louis, Mo.—Julius W. Cohn, president of the National Feed Co., with offices in the Merchants Exchange Bldg., died recently after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Cohn had been in the feed business here since his early years and at one time was one of the biggest factors in the country employed in the distribution of millfeeds.

Pierce City, Mo.—Frank Hines has resigned as manager of the Model Elevator which is being managed temporarily by Leo Evans. Mr. Hines, who has been in the elevator, feed and flour business for the last several years, will farm at his place east of town. The local elevator and warehouse, owned by the Springfield Flour Mill Co. and operated under lease by Whitlock & Lines of Monett, are being repaired.

Salisbury, Mo.—Paul Peer, recently of Mexico, has taken possession of the Model Mill property here, recently purchased from M. D. Bell. He expects to manufacture flour and feed, operating as the Peer Mill & Elevator.—P. J. P.

Palmyra, Mo.—Floyd E. Robinson, for the past 23 years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co., here, in Hannibal and Frankford, elected mayor of Palmyra at the recent election was installed in office May 28.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—The following new members have been enrolled by the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n: O. F. Kelley, Boonville Mills, Boonville; I. K. Rosser, Rosser Produce Co., Farmington; R. L. Boylen & Co., Kansas City; A. N. Bailey, Bailey Elvtr. Co., Ludlow; H. R. Conner, Kirksville; John Weber, Lohman Milling Co., Lohman; Jackson & Sons, Nevada; E. V. Wolfe, Farmers Exchange, Smithville; F. W. Wieman, Farmers Elvtr. Supply Co., Troy, Mo.; Philip R. Park, Inc., San Pedro, Cal., and Chicago, Ill.; Elk Valley Alfalfa Mills, Inc., Independence, Kan.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Ralph Martin, manager of the grain department for the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., resigned, effective June 1. The company's local office will be closed.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently appointed a com'te to co-operate with the Commodity Exchange Administration in a study of grain trading, especially in connection with control of speculation. The com'te: J. F. Leahy, chairman; Frank Theis, Roy E. Swenson, E. E. Klecan, John Cain, D. C. Bishop, H. J. Smith.

Effective May 29 and until further notice, the following margin requirements will apply on Kansas City future trades by order of exchange directors: On hedging and spreading trades, 3 cents per bushel on wheat and corn, except trades in the same grain in the Kansas City market, 1 cent. All other trades 10 cents per bushel on wheat and 5 cents on corn.

Effective May 29, the Kansas City Board of Trade has ordered discontinuance of grain future trading at split quotations. Under a plan adopted some time ago to retire exchange memberships at a fixed price of \$2,500, the Board on May 27 announced its purchase of the certificate of Julian Scott. The membership of H. O. McVey has been posted for sale to the Exxchange, and several memberships have been purchased since the rule went into effect, reducing the number of outstanding memberships to 210.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. will build its elevator on North Wallace St., replacing the elevator destroyed by fire in April.—F. E.

Bainville, Mont.—A six-bin annex to the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. grain elevator here is under construction.

Harlowton, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. plant has started operations again after being shut down since last Dec. 1.

Denton, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was damaged by a small fire that started on May 7 when an elevator leg became choked causing V-belts to slip in the pulley, starting a fire. Damage was small.

Plentywood, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is building a 25,000-bu. annex to its local elevator, to be used for grain storage. There will be a 16-ft. driveway leading into the building and a new 20-ton scale will be installed. Additional improvements to be made at the elevator include moving the present office and the installing of a testing room, Phil Ziebarth, local manager, stated. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Conrad, Mont.—Last rites for Robert Ritchey Corry, 68, who had charge of the Greely elevators here until he retired from the position several years ago, and his wife, Mrs. Mildred Graham Corry, 66, were held at the high school gymnasium on May 25. It was one of the largest funeral services ever conducted here, the pioneer couple being held in highest esteem by residents of the community who expressed their deep sympathy at their untimely passing.

NEBRASKA

Plymouth, Neb.—Charles Germer, 79, former elevator operator here, died May 27.

Potter, Neb.—The Potter Co-operative Grain Co. has installed a 20-ton 34x9 ft. platform scale. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. did the work.

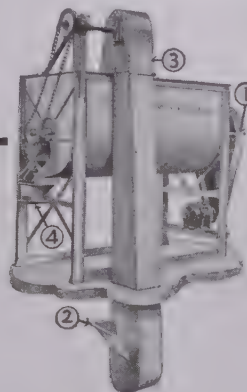
Nebraska City, Neb.—Operation of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co. terminal elevator is tentatively set for July 1, Paul Bartlett has announced.

Blue Hill, Neb.—Roy Meyer, formerly of Alexandria, is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. A. Leming.

Friend, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. is remodeling the building just west of the elevator into a warehouse and salesroom for feed. The new room will be 22x24 ft. in size.

Hildreth, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock Ass'n was before the U. S. income tax board of appeals in Omaha May 26 seeking a refund of \$613 on taxes paid in 1936.

Carleton, Neb.—R. C. Smith has succeeded Ed Gerlach as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Smith has been manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co. elevator here for the past two years.



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Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

Experienced operators know that this horizontal mixer with its ribbon agitator, is the most positive mixing device in existence and that it will outmix any other type.

**Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
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The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Branch Office: Great Falls, Mont.

Minneapolis Minn.



Chapman, Neb.—The Chapman Co-op. Grain Ass'n has installed a new 30-ton truck scale with 40 ft. platform.

Beatrice, Neb. The Aller Grain Co. some time ago took over the old Pease Grain & Seed Co. plant here, to which is being added a 100,000-bu. storage addition as announced in the last issue of the Journals.

Callaway, Neb.—P. T. Ward, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the last 14 years, has resigned his position and purchased a store at Del Norte, Colo. Ross Douglass, who has been manager of the Co-op. Oil Co. station, has been named manager of the elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—A conference between grain dealers and railroad officials was held May 21 on the Exchange trading floor. Discussion centered around the subjects of storage space, car supply, and prompt handling of grain in anticipation of the heavy new crop movement.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Holdrege Equity Exchange is increasing the storage capacity at its elevator to 67,000 bus. V. C. Wilson, manager, announced. Eight new steel bins are being installed west of the Equity office, each with a 2,500 bus. storage capacity, to be filled and emptied by a portable elevator.

Bradshaw, Neb.—Reuben Kimvall, employed at the Aurora (Neb.) Elvtr. Co. for the past five years, has taken a position as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, replacing C. E. Trump. The local company is erecting a feed house and will install a mixer and feed grinding equipment for the manufacture of livestock feeds and supplies. Mr. Trump expects to undergo an operation on his eyes in the near future.

North Loup, Neb.—The George E. Johnson & Co. elevator business has been purchased by H. J. Johnson and several associates and the new company has taken over the business. L. A. Axthelm is in charge. George E. Johnson, former owner, will retire. He has been in the grain business for 54 years and has seen it grow from a small beginning to its present flourishing condition, going thru drouth, grasshoppers, and hard times in their turn, but mastering each situation. The new company will be known as the Johnson Mill & Elvtr. Co.

St. Edward, Neb.—When Mayor K. W. Carter's six year old son, Billy, chose his dad's elevator as his playground May 26, after having purloined matches from somewhere, the youngster started something that it took almost the whole town to finish. For the fact there was no tragic ending, everybody in the community is heaving a sigh of relief. At the elevator Billy apparently set fire to some gunnysacks thrown on top of a barrel containing gasoline. Frightened by the blaze, he ran from the building and like many another child who finds himself face to face with trouble of his own making, hid. A customer stopping to talk with Mr. Carter noticed smoke coming from the building. The fire department was called and the fire extinguished before much damage resulted or the gasoline exploded. Then Mr. Carter remembered having seen Billy about and started to look for him. For nearly two hours the father, later joined in his search by townsfolk, sought the boy, who finally was found hiding in weeds south of the stock yards, and restored to his frightened parents.

NEW ENGLAND

Richford, Vt.—H. K. Webster Co., Lawrence, Mass., has purchased the Quaker Oats Co. feed plant here and anticipates operation of the plant in the early fall. The plant, with a storage capacity of 155,000 bus. of bulk grain and 250 carloads of sacked feed, with sidetrack facilities for 40 cars, will be completely modernized for the handling of most ingredients in bulk and finished products by belt conveyors. It will serve territory comprising the entire New England states. Colin L. Coombs will manage it. The new owner will continue its sales and accounting headquarters at Lawrence, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City, N. J.—The Erie railroad elevator of more than 1,000,000 bus. storage capacity and the feed elevator of the Carscallen & Cassidy which held about 50,000 bus. of grain, were destroyed by fire on June 2. Other pier properties were damaged, causing a loss estimated in excess of \$3,000,000. Exact cause of the fire, one of the worst this area has experienced in years, is not known.

NEW YORK

Granville, N. Y.—Frank J. Cullen, prominent feed store and grist mill operator, died May 25.

Deposit, N. Y.—Hinman Mills, Inc., has been organized to deal in feed and grain; \$60,000; J. Leland Rickard, Deposit.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Cargill, Inc., recently unloaded from the steamer J. J. H. Brown the first of the season's grain shipments into its new 6,000,000-bu. elevator at Childs and Ohio Sts. It was a 280,000-bu. cargo from Chicago.

New York, N. Y.—Joshua A. Barry, individually and doing business as P. A. Barry Co. and formerly trading as the Feed Brokerage Co. and the Tidewater Milling Co., grain and feed broker, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in federal court, listing liabilities of \$9,644, and no assets.

New York, N. Y.—Charles B. Crofton of Leval & Co., grain house, was elected president of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual election June 2. Mr. Crofton has been in the grain business for over 20 years and a member of the exchange since 1919. Newly elected to the board of managers were C. J. S. Allen, managing director, and W. C. Schilthuis; re-elected were Moses Cohen, Axel Hansen and H. K. Moore. L. G. Leverich was re-elected to the office of trustee of the gratuity fund, and R. F. Straub was made a trustee.

NORTH DAKOTA

Oaks, N. D.—The Roney Seed & Feed Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Noonan, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. sustained considerable loss recently from high winds.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A new experimental laboratory has been opened at North Dakota's state mill and elevator.

Rhame, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Union has been enrolled as a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Mayville, N. D.—The Mayville Grain Co. is building a 15,000-bu. addition to its elevator. Carl Sorum is owner of the plant.

Pekin, N. D.—The Pekin Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently sustained a small amount of property damage as the result of high winds.

Enlo (Abercrombie p. o.), N. D.—Peavey Elevators is adding a 30,000-bu. annex to its local elevator for wheat storage. John Kinde is local manager.

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WRITE

CUMMINGS & McALISTER

30 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio
factory distributors

Lithia (Christine p. o.), N. D.—Peavey Elevators is building a 30x60 ft. annex to its local elevator, adding 30,000 bus. to the plant's storage capacity. Arnold Moe is local agent.

Richardson, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is moving its 20,000-bu. elevator here, constructing a new slab foundation for it and installing new equipment. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

Devils Lake, N. D.—A 40,000-bu. annex to the Farmers Union Elevator will be built this summer to more than double its grain storage capacity, Victor Nelson, manager, announced. The new building will have a 28x46 ft. ground dimension and will be iron clad. It will contain all hoppers bins and all machinery will be electrically operated. The Hogenson Const. Co. was awarded the contract.

Hatton, N. D.—Peavey Elevators will build a 35,000-bu. elevator north of its present small elevator. The present elevators have a capacity of 50,000 bus. O. E. Thurnau, manager of the local Peavey Elevators, stated the company is planning an extensive building program throughout their territory and plan to erect in the neighborhood of 50 new elevators. The two local elevators have been repaired and given new roofs. A new seed cleaner has been installed.

OHIO

Chillicothe, O.—The Ross County Farm Bureau Co-op. made an assignment on Feb. 20, 1941, to Wilbur F. Kidnocker.

Hoytville, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n at a recent meeting approved the purchase of the Hoytville Grain Ass'n.

Jackson Center, O.—Jackson Center Farm Bureau Ass'n has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Continental, O.—The Raabe Grain Co. is now manufacturing hog, dairy and poultry supplements along with chick starter. It also is installing a power block machine capable of producing approximately 750 cement blocks a day.

Clyde, O.—The Irvin T. Fangboner Co. installed in its new elevator recently completed, a new style revolving corn cleaner; boot sheller; several drags; hopper scale; two legs; manlift; electric motors with drive; all equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co. of Toledo has signed a new agreement with the Flour, Feed, Grain & Elvtr. Workers Union, giving pay raises of 5c and 6½c per hour to workers and providing for adjustments upward to another 5% if living conditions continue to rise to such a point above normal.

Tiffin, O.—Manager Horn of the Farmers Co-operative, Inc., has lined the long warehouse adjoining his office and the elevator, and installed electric outlets, preparatory to finishing the walls and ceiling, and installing long show windows to transform this warehouse into a merchandise sales and display room.

Lemert, O.—The Nevada Farmers Grain Ass'n, which is managed by Alfred Eler, president of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, with headquarters at Nevada, O., has purchased a new G. M. 1½-ton Flat-bed Truck for its local plant. This is the third truck this company has purchased this year, and fits it out with virtually all new transportation equipment.

Oak Hill, O.—C. A. Vandervort, who recently purchased the old water mill at Cora, is remodeling the plant and has placed A. F. Harrod, of Ashland, Ky., in charge to operate it. New machinery has been installed and milling is already being done on a small scale. Custom grinding will be done, but the main feature will be to produce meal, whole wheat flour and chicken and stock feeds.

High winds that swept thru Ohio on May 16 damaged many elevators thruout the state, among them being plants of the Motz-Cook Grain Co., Brice; Grove City Farmers Exchange, Galway; Graham Milling Co., Lancaster; K. & W. Feed & Supply Co., Cardington; Edison Mills, Edison; J. M. Adlard, Lockington; Marion Milling Co., Marion; R. B. Cougill, Mount Victory; Motz Grain & Feed Co., Summit Station. The losses were small.

OKLAHOMA

Stillwater, Okla.—The Stillwater Milling Co. suffered a small loss when high winds damaged its plant recently.

Navina (Seward p. o.), Okla.—The Navina Co-operative Elevator has been sold to George Boyle of Crescent for \$1,000.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. has filed application with the sec'y of war for a certificate of necessity for expansion facilities.

Gage, Okla.—I have sold my elevator interests to Ben U. Feuquay, of Enid, Okla., and am retiring from the grain business.—H. F. James, James Grain Co.

Weatherford, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co. recently installed a 5-h.p. geared reduction head drive, complete, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co. has filed application with the sec'y of war for a certificate of necessity. The company's new 160,000-bu. elevator is practically completed.

Duke, Okla.—The Adair Morton Grain Co. has completed eight grain storage tanks, capacity 8,000 bus.; installed a new truck scale with 40-ft. platform, two new motors and new wiring.

Clinton, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator is practically completed. The 100,000-bu. structure has a basement 21 ft. deep and from the ground to the top of the building is 130 ft. high.

Cushing, Okla.—The new Gene Hancock all-electric equipped wheat elevator has been completed and is ready for operation. It is 36x36 ft. in size and 90 ft. high, of wood frame construction with galvanized iron covering.

Hobart, Okla.—J. T. Hurd has been employed by the Hobart Flour & Feed Co. to buy wheat during the current season. The company recently bot the Shepherd firm here. Mr. Hurd will manage the Blue gin again next fall, it was announced.

Selman, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the Matt Roetker elevators here and at Lovedale which he is prepared to use for grain storage. Each elevator has an 8,000-bu. storage capacity. The company's Buffalo house will store 22,000 bus.

Vinita, Okla.—A district meeting of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held here June 14, at 7:30 p. m. Problems of importance to the grain trade are discussed at these meetings and grain men throughout the vicinity are planning to attend. The local meeting will close a series of district meetings held throughout the state during the past month.

Enid, Okla.—New members recently enrolled by the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Farmers Co-op. Grain & Cotton Co., Frederick; Woodward Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, Woodward; Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Buffalo; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Watonga; McKinney Grain & Elvtr. Co., Leedey; Ingle Bros., Shattuck; O. E. Bailey, Alva; Burlington Grain Co., Burlington; Logan & Sapp, Leedey.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Rudolph Kremke, 10 miles northwest of Kingfisher, and Paul Kunneman, two miles east, on highway 33, have built 8,000-bu. elevators; others of 6,000 to 12,000-bu. capacity have been built or are being built by Bill Willms, seven miles northeast of Kingfisher; W. F. Peters, southeast of Okarche and Henry Major of Altona. All of these elevators will be operated by electric power furnished by the Cimarron Electric Corp. of Kingfisher. Three Zum Mallen brothers, southeast of Okarche, each have elevators of 6,000 to 7,000-bu. capacity and will operate them electrically this year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kennewick, Wash.—The Grange Supply Co. sustained a small fire loss occurring on April 18.

Genesee, Ida.—The Genesee Union Warehouse Co. is considering construction of added facilities to handle grain and peas.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co. is increasing its grain facilities with the construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator here.

Echo, Ore.—Troy Coleman is constructing a 20,000-bu. granary on his farm in Stage Gulch, changing from sack to bulk handling of his wheat crop.

Thera (Diamond p. o.), Wash.—The Wheat Growers of Endicott is converting a local warehouse into an elevator for handling bulk grain. It will have a capacity of approximately 70,000 bus.

Grangeville, Ida.—T. E. Robinson of the T. E. Robinson Grain Co. has moved his office and residence here from Nez Perce.

Redd (Page p. o.), Wash.—The Redd Elvtr. Co. is building an elevator to be completed by June 20. The company consists of John Klundt, Floyd and Archie Van Hollebeke, W. Y. Dent, D. W. Neff and son, Lyle.

Tacoma, Wash.—Russell Lewis Pierce, 28, who tried to crack a safe in the Tacoma Feed Co. store the night of May 26, was captured a few hours later and on May 29 was sentenced to serve 15 years in Walla Walla penitentiary.

Portland, Ore.—Authority to set time of sale of wheat held as security for a loan is involved in the suit by the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. v. Ralph A. Emtman, a farmer of Fairfield, to recover \$311.30 on a note.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., is constructing an elevator annex, 36x34 ft., with 50,000 bus. storage capacity. The new structure will be filled by a spout from the main elevator. W. J. Morrell has the contract.

Frischknecht (Connell p. o.), Wash.—The Connell Grain Growers will build a 28,000-bu. elevator here. Present local facilities of the Grain Growers will be remodeled so that there will be a total capacity of about 50,000 bus. Adolph Weber has the contract.

Prosser, Wash.—W. C. Travis & Son are building a wheat storage plant. Zotique Perrault is putting up a similar plant on his ranch. A 20,000-bu. storehouse is being finished on the ranch of G. A. Reese, and a warehouse of the same capacity has been built on the ranch of Theo. Reese.

Spokane, Wash.—Hoyt M. Wilbanks, manager of the Centennial Flouring Mills, was host on an inspection tour of the company's \$1,000,000 plant June 2 to members of the Chamber of Commerce construction and industry com'te. A luncheon in the Davenport east banquet room preceded the visit to the mill.

Seattle, Wash.—William J. MacDonald, age 65, well-known grain dealer for some 45 years, died at his home of a heart attack. Mr. MacDonald started his career in the grain business in Portland, later moving to Seattle and starting MacDonald Grain Co. He was formerly head of the Seattle Merchants Exchange.—F. K. H.

Jerome, Idaho.—The Farmers Elevator was burglarized recently, the loot amounting to \$79 in cash and checks. Entrance to the building was gained thru a basement window. Someone familiar with the surroundings is believed to have perpetrated the theft as the person or persons went directly to the place in the warehouse where the money bag was cached.

Big Eddy, Ore.—The Wasco County Grain Growers are continuing plans for reorganization along progressive lines. C. E. Littleton is serving as acting manager until such time as a successor to L. J. Kelly is selected. Mr. Kelly submitted his resignation as of Apr. 15. Offices of the company were moved to the firm's warehouse here from Dalles, and it will continue in the grain storage and handling business, also retaining its distributorship agency for General Petroleum products, Mr. Littleton asserted.

Nez Perce, Ida.—The T. E. Robinson Grain Co. is rebuilding its elevator, adding to the storage capacity and constructing a building to house elevator equipment and the feed mill. The old building, formerly used by the Nez Perce Roller Mills, is being razed except for the office and four bins adjacent to it. New bins of about 40,000 bus. capacity will be added in addition to the building to house the plant's equipment. Eight large bins were constructed last summer by the company and when present improvements are completed the elevator will have a bulk capacity of approximately 190,000 bus. in addition to ample space for sacked grain. Mr. Robinson operates elevators at Trumway, Kamiah, Kooskia, Grangeville and Fenn in addition to the local plant.

Mondovi, Wash.—The Davenport Union Warehouse Co. is building a 123,500-bu. concrete bulk grain elevator. The company has a 65,000-bu. elevator here. Henry Georg has the contract for the new structure.

Seattle, Wash.—By the new scale of truck and trailer license fees that will go into effect June 12, trucks grossing from 4,000 to 34,000 lbs. pay additional fees ranging from \$2 to \$250, the fee progressing upward with each additional ton of weight. The change from the old fee system, where trucks under 5,000 lbs. gross paid no additional fee and the scale progressed upward from \$10 to \$250 with each additional 5,000 lbs. of weight, is expected to save owners of large trucking companies thousands of dollars annually. Farmers owning trucks will be required to pay only half the fee assessed commercial vehicles up to 20,000 lbs. gross, when the fees are the same for both. Diesel powered trucks receive a reduction from 50 to 25 per cent of the additional fee imposed on this type of powered truck. The additional fee does not include trucks owned by farmers. A new maximum weight of 28,000 lbs. on truck, trailer and semi-trailer is included in the new legislation.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Miners Mills, Pa.—Boys smoking on or under a platform caused a small fire loss to the Miner-Hillard Milling Co. on May 23.

Hazleton, Pa.—The warehouse and garage owned by Paul E. and Dorothy R. Williams and Hazelton Mercantile Co. was damaged by fire on May 30.

Oak Hall, Pa.—G. H. Stover, Centre Hall grain and feed man, has taken over the old Clayton Etters mill. He is installing a ton mixer, hammer mill, diesel engine, hopper scale, and grain handling equipment.

Greenville, Pa.—The J. W. Nelson feed and flour store, operated by Mr. Nelson for over 30 years until the time of his death in 1939, has been sold to Chester J. Wolford and A. S. Flicker. Mr. Wolford has been associated with the store for the last six years and Mr. Flicker was a salesman for Allied Mills, Inc.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will meet here, at Penn Harris Hotel, on June 19, to discuss current industrial, federal and state problems facing the membership. The wheat situation and other developments affecting the industries will be considered at this meeting, which is deemed by the board of directors as one of the most significant in the recent history of the ass'n.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bridgewater, S. D.—Alex A. Mayer, 72, grain dealer and former banker here, died May 29.

Letcher, S. D.—George Tuttle, manager of the National Elevator here, died suddenly June 1 following a heart attack.

Pierpont, S. D.—Keith Ingalls of Groton has taken over the management of the Pierpont Grain Co. elevator here, succeeding B. O. Monson.

Ree Heights, S. D.—The Peavey Elevators are moving their Holabird elevator to the company's site here. Their local elevator burned last February.

Lennox, S. D.—Some 30,000 bus. of stored corn was loaded out of the old elevator on the Great Northern tracks and shipped to terminal elevators in Minneapolis. Too much weight caused the elevator structure to lean over and the beams, not strong enough to stand the strain, cracked, making it necessary to empty the bins.

SOUTHEAST

Dothan, Ala.—An overheated suction pipe started a fire recently that destroyed the Pat Jones feed mill and seed house.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Fayetteville, N. C.—R. E. Cole has opened a flour mill here which he is operating in connection with his feed plant. The new mill has a capacity of 125 bbls. per day.

Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.—J. J. Lyne and Forrest C. Littlejohn, trading as Lyne & Littlejohn in the grain, feed and hardware business for thirty years, recently made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Darrell K. Koonce as trustee. The firm's stock in trade, equipment and fixtures in the elevator and store will be converted into cash.

TENNESSEE

Clarksville, Tenn.—William Henry Green, 68, for many years in flour milling circles of Kentucky and Tennessee, died here June 2. He was formerly vice-president and sales manager of the Dunlop Milling Co. and was connected with the company for 27 years.—A. W. W.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—We are moving our offices to No. 364 Majestic Bldg.—Felix Meyer, Felix Meyer & Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has enrolled as new members the E. F. Tubb Grain Co., White Deer, and Kearns Grain & Seed Co., Amarillo.—A. G. Campbell, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—R. I. Jones, in charge of the clear department of C. M. Carter Grain Co., and for a number of years connected with the Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co., resigned recently. He has not announced his future plans.

Canadian, Tex.—The Fraser Milling Co. of Hereford is building a 20,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed by harvest time. Fred Tepe will be the local manager. The building will be 37x34 ft., 40 ft. high with 60-ft. cupola, and sheet metal sheathing. The Star Equipment Co. has the contract.

UTAH

Ephraim, Utah.—Ephraim Milling Co. sustained a small amount of damage at its plant from high winds on May 22.

Ogden, Utah.—The Farmers Grain Co-operative, Inc., is building its \$150,000 grain storage elevator in West Ogden, on the west of the paved highway. The elevator will have a 500,000-bu. storage capacity, and will be entirely of concrete, slip form construction. It will be used to store wheat for local mills and to handle the overflow from the 22 elevators in northern Utah and southern Idaho now operated by the co-operative organization, Elwood William, general manager, stated. The fourteen storage tanks, 20 ft. in diameter and 110 ft. high, with 35 interstice bins and a head house 185 ft. high, to be constructed, will be able to handle about \$2,000,000 worth of wheat annually, Mr. Williams stated. The site of the plant is a 16-acre tract served by 1,690 ft. of Union Pacific spur track. The contract for construction has been awarded to Chalmers & Borton, and calls for completion and occupancy by Aug. 15.

WISCONSIN

Loyal, Wis.—Thomas R. Etta, 78, operator of a grist mill here for a number of years, died May 27 in a Marshfield hospital.—H.C.B.

Marinette, Wis.—Water damage was suffered by grain and feed in the Oakeson Flour & Feed Store May 26 when fire broke out in the building.—H.C.B.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Alfred B. King, 47, a salesman for the St. Anthony & Dakota Lumber & Grain Co., Minneapolis, died June 2 at his home here.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Carl W. Christmann, 36, salesman for the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. for the last three years, died May 30 at his home here.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of June, 1941, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Superior, Wis.—An expansion program at the King Midas grain elevator has been announced by L. R. Kieffer, sup't. The bin capacity will be increased by 400,000 bus. making the total storage 1,250,000 bus. The Barnett-Record Co. will construct the addition.—F. G. C.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Bauer Bros., elevator operators and dealers in coal and feed, have dissolved partnership, Floyd Bauer buying out Joseph Bauer, Jr. Joseph Bauer will be employed at the Bauer Coal & Feed Store.

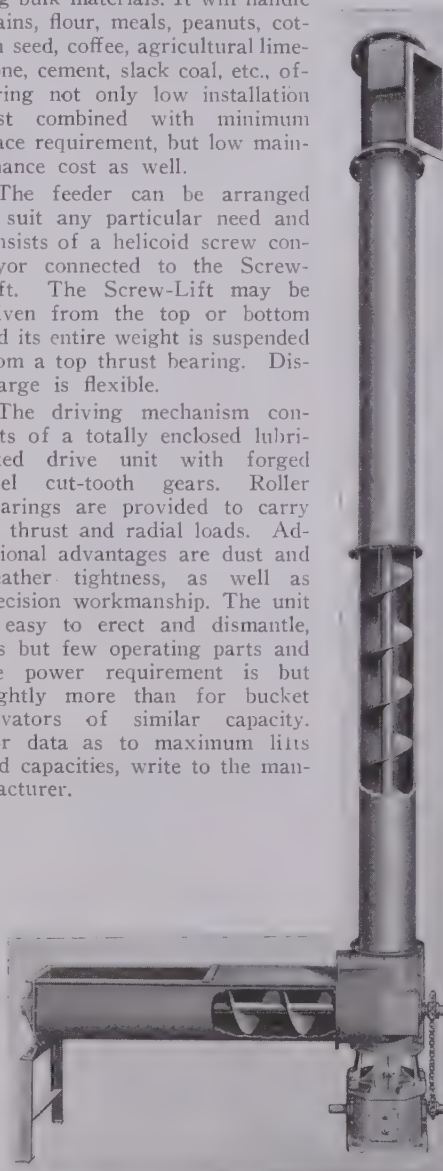
Milwaukee, Wis.—John L. Bowlus, transportation manager for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for the last 21 years, recently resigned, effective June 1, to enter private business. Mr. Bowlus will devote his time to real estate matters involving terminals and industrial plants.

New Method of Handling Bulk Materials

The Screw Conveyor Corporation is announcing the Hammond Screw-Lift, which consists of a compact, dust-tight, moisture-proof vertical conveyor operating in a tubular casing, designed to simplify and reduce the cost of handling bulk materials. It will handle grains, flour, meals, peanuts, cotton seed, coffee, agricultural limestone, cement, slack coal, etc., offering not only low installation cost combined with minimum space requirement, but low maintenance cost as well.

The feeder can be arranged to suit any particular need and consists of a helicoid screw conveyor connected to the Screw-Lift. The Screw-Lift may be driven from the top or bottom and its entire weight is suspended from a top thrust bearing. Discharge is flexible.

The driving mechanism consists of a totally enclosed lubricated drive unit with forged steel cut-tooth gears. Roller Bearings are provided to carry all thrust and radial loads. Additional advantages are dust and weather tightness, as well as precision workmanship. The unit is easy to erect and dismantle, has but few operating parts and the power requirement is but slightly more than for bucket elevators of similar capacity. For data as to maximum lifts and capacities, write to the manufacturer.



Helicoid Conveyor and Screw Lift

M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana has been appointed director of the recently created Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, the declared purpose of which is to develop programs and plans.

Wheat is cultivated in the cold of 58° north latitude in Canada and in the heat of the equator in Java. Wheat is grown in South Africa with as little as six inches of annual rainfall; in northern Europe with precipitation of 50 inches and more. It is grown at altitudes of 7,000 feet and at sea level.

1941 Wheat Loan Program

A 1941 wheat loan program based on the recently enacted 85 per cent of parity loan law was announced June 6 by the Department of Agriculture. Wheat producers in the national referendum on marketing quotas May 31 voted in favor of the quotas by a majority of 80.8 per cent and under the law the 85 per cent of parity loan is mandatory when quotas are approved. Loans for 1941 rye and barley also were announced.

The wheat loan rate is based on the July 1 parity price for wheat, and the Department estimates that 85 per cent of parity on that date will represent an average national loan rate to farmers of approximately 98 cents a bushel. Since wheat harvesting is under way in some sections of the country and will reach considerable volume in the next week or two, the loan is announced now in order to give producers in the early wheat areas the same advantages producers in the later areas will have.

"The loan," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, "is one part of the wheat program that wheat farmers have used and can continue using. With farm loan values averaging about 98 cents a bushel for the Nation, and 1941 wheat parity and conservation payments amounting to 18 cents, the program co-operator will receive a total return approximately equal to the parity price."

As in previous years, the loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and State and County Agricultural Conservation Committees will be responsible for field administration of the program.

All growers who comply with their acreage allotments will be eligible for wheat loans. In addition, farmers who overseed will be eligible for loans at 60 per cent of the regular rate on wheat produced on their excess acreage. The loans which are callable on demand will be made up to Dec. 31 and will fall due April 30, 1942. Interest will be due at 3 per cent.

Loan rates to farmers are based on terminal rates, taking into account the location, handling charges, grade and quality of the wheat.

Loan values are as follows for these terminal markets:

No. 2 Hard Winter	No. 2 Red Winter
Kansas City.....\$1.10	Chicago .....\$1.15
Omaha 1.09 1/4	St. Louis..... 1.15
Chicago 1.15	
Gulf Ports..... 1.17	
No. 1 Soft White	No. 1 Dark Nor. Spring
Portland .....\$1.05	Minneapolis .....\$1.15

Simultaneously the Department announced a loan for rye and barley produced in 1941. The rates on rye are 35 cents per bushel less than the rates applicable for No. 2 hard winter wheat or 50 cents, whichever is lower. Barley rates are set at 45 cents per bushel for No. 1, 44 cents for No. 2, 42 cents for No. 3, and 39 cents for No. 4 with a discount of 2 cents for mixed barley. No rye loans will be made except for farm storage and no storage allowance is permitted. Barley loans may be made under farm or elevator storage, but loans on barley stored in approved elevators will be 7 cents per bushel less than the farm storage.

Houston, Tex.—A rice milling company is installing equipment to employ a new process of gelatinizing rice by high pressure of water and heat, developed by Rice Conversion, Ltd., of London, Eng.—J.H.G.

Canada's surplus of wheat for export and carry-over amounted to 580,000,000 bus. May 1, against 355,500,000 bus. a year ago. The carry-over July 31 is expected to be 500,000,000 bus., against 300,741,000 bus. July 31, 1940.

Co-ordinated price control for the United States and Canada is "important if not essential" because of close commercial relations, said John Hamm, deputy price administrator of the United States, while attending conference May 30 at Ottawa, Ont.

A Tractor-Trailer Dump Lift

With the truck lift shown in the engraving herewith it is immaterial how the truck is weighed, whether the tractor is attached or detached before and after weighing. If the scale deck is long enough to hold both tractor and trailer the trailer and its tractor can be run into the driveway and the front end of the trailer raised at the same time as the tractor without disconnecting.

Since up-to-date grain elevators now have long scale decks this lift fits into the modern equipment. It is unnecessary to detach the tractor to dump the load.

With the weight of truck or trailer and its load resting mostly on the rear wheels, only one-half the weight is lifted. The floor of the driveway or scales is not interfered with in the least. As the rear wheels rest on the level the time and trouble of choking and chaining to prevent the vehicle from running backwards are eliminated.

The power is positive and so applied that the dump can be stopped or started at any position and uses power only when in actual operation. All parts of the dump are in plain view of the operator. The front end of power unit lags behind on its upward motion, thereby reducing ceiling height and giving sufficient angle for complete dumping.

The space required for the semi-trailer dump is 14' wide, 20' ceiling and length 42'6" from dump door or grating.

Each of the two sets of hoists being supported with trolleys on tracks thereby take care of any difference in the length of either truck or semi-trailer and either will deposit the grain in one reasonable size, man-operated dump door or grating. All parts are sufficiently strong to take care of the largest loads allowed on the highways. Dumping of a standard truck

is accomplished by using the rear rack only.

After installation this lift is ready for operation at any time. It is speedy in operation and economical of power. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturer, L. J. McMillin, who has recently been granted letters patent on this style of truck and semi-trailer dump. The engraving is of an installation at the Gold Proof Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.

Government Corn Sales

Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture, announced June 9 that government owned corn in terminal markets, country elevators and in steel bins would be offered for sale at a basic Chicago price for No. 2 yellow between 69 and 75 cents a bushel. Sales will be restricted to purchasers who use the corn for immediate consumption.

Feeders thruout the cornbelt found it necessary to ship in corn from other areas because of a shortage of free corn, not subject to government loans.

The corn to be sold will be taken from commercial storage space in terminal markets first in order to make way for the new wheat crop. The CCC owns approximately 51,000,000 bus. of corn in terminal markets, 34,000,000 bus. in country elevators, and 125,000,000 bus. in steel bins thruout the country.

Food supplies purchased by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the Department stated recently can be used for domestic distribution to public aid families and for free school lunches, to meet requirements for the Red Cross for shipment to war refugee areas, for transfer to other countries under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act, or for release upon the market when this is desirable.



Tractor-Trailer Dump Lift.

Receiving Books

For Grain Buyers

Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

St. Joseph, Mich.—The John N. Schreiber Co. has moved into its new quarters, and is handling a general line of seeds.

Olivet, Mich.—The Holt State Bank was granted a default judgment against the Saier Seed Co., Inc., on a note for \$150.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Brotherton Seeds, Inc., has been incorporated, the papers being filed by an Indianapolis, Ind., law firm.

Lincoln, Neb.—The annual grain dealers and millers field day at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture will be held June 24.

Frederick, Okla.—A seed cleaning plant and elevator will be built by E. C. Billingslea on the site of the Kilgore Gin Co., which he has purchased.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Roan Seed Co. will move into a large metal and concrete building that is being remodeled by John Roan for his seed corn business.

Evansville, Ind.—Pres. G. M. Purcell states that a meeting of the Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the time of the National meeting in June at St. Louis, Mo.

Mt. Gilead, O.—B. A. Beverstock, owner of the U. J. Cover Seed Co., is having the foundation laid for a new storage building for seeds, 107x36 ft., connected by a doorway with the present building.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has elected John W. Nicolson pres. and treas., Henry G. Windheim, vice pres., and Harold Warren, sec'y and manager. Mr. Warren was formerly with the Dubuque Seed Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Early Blackhull wheat returns indicate that yields and test weights will again be low due too much moisture this spring. This condition exists in many localities with this type of wheat.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Better Business Bureau is cautioning against dealing with the peddler who has sold many unwary buyers grass seed "that grows to a height of only 2 inches." This cheater even told customers to get rid of their lawn-mowers because they would not be needed "with this seed."

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Coast Seedsmen at Gearheart

More than 163 seed growers from the eleven western states, representing thousands of acres of flower, vegetable and grass seeding operations were in attendance at the two-day 19th annual convention of Pacific Coast Seeds Men at Gearhart, Ore., June 1 and 2.

A. E. ENGBRETSON, President of the Association, in his annual report, asked the western seed industry to stand firmly behind the government in the industry's sudden obligation to supply vital vegetable seeds for the American people.

He also advised the industry to create a representative committee to protect the industry from barter and trade agreement and to assure priority of supply in the industry's efforts to meet the challenge on the trade's ability to meet the American requirements without help from abroad.

The speaker also recommended that the trade closely protect itself against Government policies that would, upon dissipation of the emergency, reopen the Nation to heavy importation of seeds, leaving the American producer, who increased his production in the emergency, at the mercy of destructive competition through broadened supply at home and from abroad.

W. A. WHEELER, special consultant in seed and forage market for the U. S. Dept. of Agri., warned the industry to expect more complexity than simplicity in Government and its affairs. He counseled that state seed laws should be formed on a uniform structure and said the national seed laws were drawn after careful evaluation of the seed industry.

J. A. YOUNG, sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, reviewed for the delegates the status of the national legislation with regard to diverting and handling of important legume crops purchased under the A.A.A. program to the seed industry and away from Government agencies.

"Last year the cotton crop cover as an example was handled thru county agents after its purchase by the Government for shipment as green manure into the south. A bill under sponsorship of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n and the American seed trade group permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to deal thru the seed trade and Associations, rather than outside the private industry, had passed the Senate and will now be before the House.

The measure is of particular importance to Oregon seedmen since the bulk of this green crop, notably Hairy Vetch, Austrian winter peas and common and Willamette Vetch, all going into southern soils as legumes, are grown in this state.

Mr. Young also told of the co-operation with the Government in working out legislation governing Interstate shipment.

W. D. HAY of the Western Division Agricultural Marketing Service in USDA outlined changes in regulation and simplification of procedure in testing and inspection of seed crop. Hay stated that seed testing on importation is being done near source of importation and not by the cumbersome method of shipping it to Washington, D. C., before release to the trade.

DR. FRANK McWHORTER of Oregon State College, in a paper on how virus problems affect the seed growers, opened the delegates' eyes with revelations on finding in scientific investigations on blights and their carriers.

REX MASON of San Francisco delivered a paper on "Technicalities of Seed Importation," and explained the involved documents connected with this activity.

Seed men heard of the severe damage done in California crops by last winter's rain and the advantages enjoyed by Oregon and Washington seeds, which this year are abundant and healthy.

Others on the program included Howard Jenks of Salem, Ore.; "Recent Development in Vegetable Seed Growing in Washington and Oregon," John Adams of Mt. Vernon, Wash.; "Prospects for Flower Seed," by E. D. Martin of Guadalupe, Cal.; "Bulbs," by Arthur Bowman of Portland, Ore.; "Seedsmen's Place in the Chemurgic Movement," by Carl Bowden of Boise, Ida.

Following were reports from C. F. Larson of State of Washington, R. K. Bonnett of State of Idaho, W. B. Early of State of California, and A. Cellars of State of Oregon.

Special attractions at Gearhart Hotel for the visitors which included 60 from Oregon, 45 from California, 35 from Washington, 20 from Idaho and representatives from Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, were the chowder parties and sea foods.—F.K.H.

American Seed Trade Program

The 59th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will be held June 15 to 18 at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

The president's reception will be held Sunday evening in the Continental Room of the hotel.

Monday at 10 a. m. Pres. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf will call the meeting to order and deliver an address after the welcome by the Mayor. Reports then will be made by Executive Sec'y James Young, Treas. C. E. Kendel, T. Maurice Scott for the membership com'te, J. George Mann for the traffic com'te, and L. M. King for the wages and hours com'te.

Tuesday, 10 a. m., several com'te reports will be heard, and an address by Fred W. Kellogg on "Financial Progress of the Grain Trade."

Wednesday, 10 a. m., many more com'tes will report.

The executive com'te of the Farm Seed Division will meet Sunday; and on Tuesday at 2 p. m. the Farm Seed Division will meet in the Crystal Room.

Delegates will be entertained by various events, such as a baseball game between the Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers, golf at several local golf clubs, and a visit to the famous Shaw Gardens. Monday, June 16, will be Municipal Opera night.

Grain dealers who have provided outside lighting have found that this provides effective protection against burglary and arson.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	53,000	45,000	13,000	40,000
Duluth	191,681	169,903	415,639	180,000
Ft. William	94,130	59,363	302,289	95,567
Milwaukee	31,460			
Minneapolis	721,000	208,600	140,000	172,200
Superior	73,323	48,826	233,257	90,255
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	26,000	40,300	91,000	53,300
Hutchinson	88,400	1,300		
Kansas City	169,400	35,000	196,800	58,800
St. Louis	23,800	8,400	9,800	
Wichita	7,800			
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	60,000	150,000	166,000	195,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	104,355	49,410	46,390	1,059
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	207,000	22,000	272,000	672,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	33,150	118,450	285,585	58,310
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	2,600		7,800	1,300
Kansas City		2,800	9,000	20,400
Wichita	3,900		1,300	

Distribution of Wheat Varieties in Kansas

Hard winter wheat varieties accounted for 92.6 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat in the fall of 1940 in Kansas, according to a recent survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Soft winter wheat varieties, seeded mostly in the eastern third of the state, made up 7.4 per cent of the total acreage.

Tenmarq, Blackhull and Turkey wheat varieties, in the order named, are the three more important hard varieties seeded, accounting for slightly more than three-fourths of the acreage planted to winter wheat in Kansas last fall. Kawvale continues to be the most popular soft winter variety.

Imports of Seeds

Imports of agricultural seeds during April and for the 10 months ending Apr. 30, compared with like periods a year earlier as reported by the U.S.D.A. have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	April		Ten Months Ending Apr. 30	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Alfalfa	357,600	380,600	1,290,300	3,285,500
Barley	21,300	5,800	123,400	201,800
Bean, Mung	362,400	93,200	2,215,400	119,100
Bentgrass	.....	2,000	16,500	123,200
Bluegrass, annual	.....	.....	.....	4,100
Bluegrass, Canada	14,000	.....	45,800	25,400
Bluegrass, rough	.....	40,500	1,600	824,100
Bluegrass, wood	.....	.....	.....	2,900
Brome, smooth	216,800	665,000	2,938,300	3,605,300
Chickpea	.....	.....	400	.....
Clover, alsike	.....	.....	200	446,500
Clover, crimson	.....	327,900	.....	5,401,100
Clover, red	.....	55,100	200	137,700
Clover, subterranean	.....	.....	17,700	900
Clover, suckling	.....	.....	16,400	34,700
Clover, white	4,400	20,900	29,800	734,000
Corn, field	.....	100	1,800	100
Cowpea	.....	.....	500	.....
Dogtail	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fescue, crested	200	600	5,800	12,300
Fescue, Chewings	192,900	44,700	1,223,500	793,400
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	14,800	26,600
Fescue, other	800	22,100	9,900	132,800
Flax	.....	600	400	600
Grass, Bahia	3,000	.....	78,700	44,100
Grass, Bermuda	.....	.....	200	.....
Grass, Dallis	34,700	5,300	182,200	90,700
Grass, Guinea	4,800	.....	38,500	60,000
Grass, molasses	.....	.....	42,900	88,800
Grass, orch'd	.....	3,000	1,000	287,800
Gr's, rescue	.....	.....	37,200	2,400
Gr's, Rhodes	20,300	1,200	79,800	91,800
Grass, vlyt.	.....	.....	2,100	7,400
Kudzu	700	1,200	3,200	9,300
Lupine	.....	.....	518,700	.....
Medick, bl'k	.....	.....	90,300	107,200
Millet, foxtail	40,000	.....	40,000	.....
Millet, Japanese	.....	123,200	.....	789,900
Mixtures, alfalfa & timothy	.....	.....	.....	15,900
Mixtures, alsike & timothy	.....	.....	.....	34,300
Mixtures, gr's	5,800	20,300	44,200	62,100
Oat	7,422,200	5,010,100	19,393,500	8,825,500
Pea, field	.....	.....	800	.....
Proso	1,500	.....	13,200	.....
Rape, winter	.....	263,600	299,000	4,900,900
Rice	81,400	.....	81,400	.....
Rye	.....	.....	83,900	.....
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	.....	900	292,200
Ryegrass, perennial	40,900	31,800	277,600	655,600
Sourceclover	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Soybean	400	2,100	1,400	2,900
Sweetclover	148,000	124,900	473,300	3,585,400
Timothy	600	200	600	16,200
Vetch, com.	.....	.....	.....	249,000
Vetch, hairy	.....	.....	27,000	2,684,900
Vetch, prpl.	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Wheat	19,600	70,100	286,900	239,200
Wheatgrass, crested	86,600	218,000	1,003,500	1,379,800
Wheatgrass, slender	.....	33,000	28,300	110,800
Total	9,080,900	7,567,100	31,083,000	40,576,400

Agricultural Fundamentals Plowed Under

(Continue from page 489)

\$1.20 a bushel over figures quoted at the time he entered the market, and it was done without cost to taxpayers.

IN POLITICAL speeches over the radio, we have heard the words: "Mr. Farmer, do you want to go back to 1932?" No doubt the speaker had in mind the low prices paid for wheat that year, but he did not tell us that the government had been meddling in the grain business. In 1929, to make good a pre-election pledge to aid the farmers, President Hoover wanted to try a noble experiment, so he created the Federal Farm Board. An appropriation of five hundred million dollars was voted by Congress as a revolving fund to be used by the new organization to buy up surplus wheat and hold it off the market. The farmers could have sold this surplus wheat through the Commission Merchant at a good profit, but he was advised by the Farm Board to hold it.

In the year 1930 and 1931, the elevators and warehouses at terminal points were filled to capacity with surplus wheat, accumulated by the Farm Board. At an earlier date, the Department of Agriculture would not sell wheat at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.35 a bushel, but at this late hour they decided to go "overboard" with millions of bushels of hoarded grain. The Farm Board attempted to merchandise its holdings, but the volume was too great, and its offerings completely demoralized the market. And that was what the government did by messing in the grain business and was responsible for the lowest figures recorded for wheat in the last forty years. However, we must commend the members of the Farm Board for making one very intelligent decision. After it had squandered 345 million dollars of the taxpayers money, it was ready and willing to abandon the experiment as a failure.

To keep a campaign promise it may be fair and reasonable to try an experiment with public money, but to continue an experiment indefinitely at a cost of billions and billions of dollars to the taxpayers with no hope of any permanent gain to farmers, is unfair, unreasonable, and un-American.

A series of four of the worst drought years since the pioneer days, began with inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The crops were so small in 1933 and 1934 that in those two years we consumed all surplus wheat, and the supply was reduced to a domestic basis. The harvest was below normal in 1935 and 1936, and those interested in the grain business were of the opinion that had we been trading in a free and open market, the farmers would have received more money for his wheat in the drought years. The farmer with practical experience has maintained the only aid needed is ability to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest with maturity of loans extended over a sufficient period of time so that he will not be compelled to sell his crops at unsatisfactory prices to pay his note at the bank. He thinks that he is better qualified to manage his affairs on the farm than some impractical bureaucrat in a distant swivel chair.

Canada will place a limitation of 230,000,000 bus. on wheat deliveries by growers with the close of the present crop year, July 31. The Wheat Board expects to be able to take all the 1940 wheat delivered.

Seed Verification Service to Be Continued

The Federal seed verification service will be continued during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, the Department of Agriculture has announced. Under this service dealers in alfalfa and red clover seed voluntarily agree to an official verification of the seed as to State of origin. A special Department of Agriculture tag certificate of origin is attached to containers of verified-origin seed as a measure of protection to buyers.

Over 100 seedsmen who handled nearly 80 million pounds of alfalfa and red clover seed verified as to origin, enrolled in this service during the 1940-41 season. Replies to questionnaires recently sent them by the A. M. S., which supervises this work, indicated that a large majority desired continuation of the service.

Applications for membership in the seed verification service for the 1941-42 season should be submitted to the Agricultural Marketing Service by July 1.

Chlorine Gas as a Seed Disinfectant

A patent having been applied for treating seed grain with chlorine gas in 1937 the Dept. of Agriculture investigated the claims, and has recently published Circular No. 576 on the use of chlorine gas as a seed disinfectant, detailing the results of experiments.

Observations made on this apparatus while in operation showed that treatment consisted of exposing grain to a concentration of less than 0.5 per cent chlorine gas by volume for about 3 minutes. Several test lots of smutty seed of wheat, oats, and barley were thus treated in this apparatus and sown on the Arlington Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va., and in no case was improvement in emergence or stand observed nor was satisfactory smut control obtained.

In laboratory experiments, exposure of artificially smutted seed to 50- and 100-per cent chlorine gas for 5 minutes failed to kill all the surface-borne smut spores.

Under certain conditions, exposure to 1-per cent chlorine for 2 hours completely inhibited smut spore germination.

Bunt in wheat was adequately controlled by exposing the seed for 2 hours to chlorine concentrations of 3 to 9 per cent, and covered kernel smut of sorghum was controlled by exposure to 10-per cent chlorine for 1 hour without pronounced seed injury. Smuts in oats and barley were not appreciably affected irrespective of the concentration of gas or period of exposure employed.

To secure satisfactory killing of surface-borne-smut spores without seed injury, the volume of gas should not be less than 20 per cent or greater than 40 per cent of the net volume of seed, the time of exposure should be from 1 to 2 hours, and the concentration of gas should be from 3 to 9 per cent by volume.

Some adult grain weevils survived after exposure to 10-per cent chlorine gas for 1 hour and to 50-per cent for 10 minutes.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
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Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Supply Trade

Net Profits of all manufacturing concerns in the United States decreased from \$3.1 billion in 1937 to \$2.6 billion in 1940, as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board. Altho total income increased it was more than absorbed by increased taxes. Cash dividends paid amounted to only \$2.5 billion, against \$3 billion in 1937.

Decatur, Ill.—The Union Iron Works is distributing copies of its new Catalog 40, describing fully the Western line of corn shellers and corn cleaners, which have been improved to meet the requirements of elevators handling large quantities of machine picked ear corn. Methods and data for installation are given in detailed sketches. A copy of the catalog may be had upon request to the Union Iron Works.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Improved a-c and d-c ammeters and voltmeters for general use are described in a new 12-page bulletin announced by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. The ammeters are available in ranges from 5 to 125 amperes, and the voltmeters are made in ranges from 90-140 to 450-700 volts. Switchboard, portable, wall, and socket types are described, special attention being given to application. Operation and construction details are explained. List prices are quoted for all meter ratings and styles. Physical dimensions are given on outline sketches which show mounting details. Typical 1 and 6 day charts are illustrated. A copy of Catalog Section 43-414 may be secured from department 7-N-20.

Chicago, Ill.—The Seedburo Equipment Co., formerly operated under the name of Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, has just issued a new 1941 catalog. This 80 page book is available to all grain dealers and will be sent free to Journal readers upon request. Many new items are being shown among which are: The Seedburo Automatic Grain Sampler, The Brabender Semi-Automatic Moisture Tester, the Moist-O-Meter, Mangelsdorf and Keene Germinators, many new scales, respirators, triers, bin thermometers, sprayers and blowers. It is highly recommended that all dealers anticipate their needs for coming season because the defense program is making it difficult to obtain additional materials. Dealers are urged to place their orders now.

Studies of the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter

Studies of the Tag-Heppenstall moisture meter, made in 1940 under field conditions, show that it gives results that are closely related to those given by the Brown-Duvel determination, according to the 14th annual report of the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Man.

The relation between the Tag-Heppenstall and the standard vacuum oven procedure is as close as that between the Brown-Duvel and the vacuum oven. The Tag-Heppenstall and Brown-Duvel have similar errors of replicability.

Previous studies made in the laboratory have shown that the Tag-Heppenstall meter does not give accurate results on grain in which the distribution of moisture is heterogeneous (newly harvested wheat, mixed tough and straight grade wheat, wheat with surface moisture or snow, and artificially dried wheat). In addition, it is difficult to obtain accurate results when the moisture content of the wheat is over 16%, or the temperature below 45° F. It is thus doubtful whether it will now be

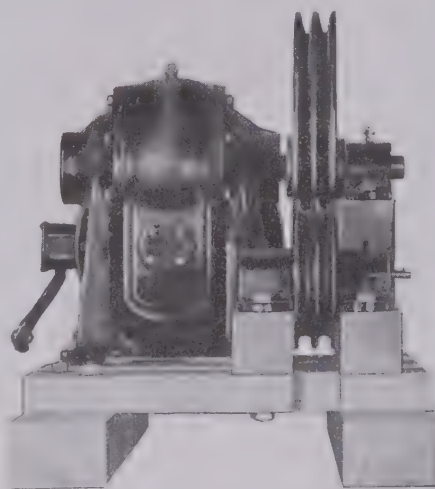
possible to adopt the Tag-Heppenstall as an official method for determining the moisture content of all Canadian grain. Nevertheless, it appears that its usefulness to the Inspection Branch can be increased and this was the object of studies undertaken in 1940.

New Electric Manlift

Frequent visits to the elevator cupola to give the machinery needed attention are facilitated by the new electric power manlift that does away with hand operation.

Besides affording a convenience to the employee this lift benefits the owner by diminishing the fire hazard and assuring proper care and maintenance of the equipment.

A push button on each floor brings the lift



1-h.p. Motor of Manlift

wherever needed. A push button control in the cab itself gives the operator complete control to start or stop at will.

High and low limit switches are located at the top and bottom of the shaft so that the mechanism is automatically stopped before reaching the full limit of the cable. These eliminate the possibility of damage to lift and possibility of accidents to operators.

The two cable construction allows double the safety for the cab. Each of the two cables is

attached to a special safety that automatically locks the cab and prevents it from moving up or down as soon as the tension on either one of the cables is released. Inner locks for gates available to keep gate from opening unless cab is at that particular landing.

By moving the adjustable idler sheave it is easily placed in position to carry the cable out over a beam or rafter, cutting down installation work considerably.

A motor and gear head of nationally known make is used to deliver dependable, economical power operation and to insure a maximum service with a minimum of shut-downs and repairs.

All bearings of the motor and gear head are equipped with the Alemite greasing system. This makes it easy to keep the manlift well lubricated with a minimum of time and labor spent.

Additional information on this labor saving manlift will be supplied on application to the manufacturer, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.



Cab of Electric Manlift

The farm prosperity index has risen to 80.7 per cent of normal June 1 compared with 74.5 a year ago, as compiled by Nat C. Murray.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago



Operated by
Continental Grain Co.

is equipped with a 1,500 per hour

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DRIER and COOLER

in a Reinforced Concrete Building

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

Sixth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Tallahassee, Fla.—Senate bill 734 introduced by Adams May 26 amends the act of 1939 relating to inspection and analysis of commercial feeds.

Corydon, Ia.—The Consolidated Products Co. was allowed time for an appeal from the jury decision in the suit brought by Homer Grismore to recover damages for death of turkeys allegedly due to feeding a feed bought of the Products company.

Program of Eastern Federation

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will hold its annual meeting at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., June 20 and 21. Among the speakers are:

"Air Pockets in Feed Store Accounting," O. V. Wallin, C.P.A.

"The Newer Values in Feed," R. M. Bethke, Ohio Experimental Station.

"Feed Store Merchandising," Harry A. Bitenberger of the Borden Co.

"The Milk Situation Today," William F. Berghold, editor of the Rural New Yorker.

"What Price Liberty," Charles Copeland Smith of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers.

Entertainment for the ladies has been arranged.

Larger Stocks of Feed to Be Carried on New England Farms

We are now formulating and practically have completed a plan to encourage farmers in the Northeastern states to store a considerable inventory of feed on their farms—say from a thirty to a sixty day extra supply. The average farmer of the Northeastern states only carries a five or six day supply, and you can see that any emergency situation which might develop obstructing transportation facilities would be disastrous to those farmers who are carrying dairy and poultry on such a short farm supply. Thru this plan we hope not only to provide a safety factor for their feeding operations, but also move some corn out of its present storage and make it available for wheat storage.—Wm. McArthur, director Grain Division, C.C.C.

Welding Saves the Day For Stock Feed Mill

The wearing out of two shafts for a pellet machine which was originally built in England created a real problem for a stock feed mill in Kansas City, Mo.

It was out of the question even to think of securing the replacement parts from abroad and it would have taken three months to obtain delivery of forgings, since Kansas City industrial plants were jammed with war work.

The feed mill got its two replacement shafts, however. Modern arc welding, in the hands of a local machinist, stepped into the breach. Creating vital equipment and avoiding a costly delay in operation of the mill, welding also saved the customer approximately \$90.

One shaft is 34 inches long by 7½ inches in diameter with a disc, to which the shaft is welded, 2 15/16 inches thick by 24 inches diameter. With flame cutting it was a simple matter to shape the disc, both its outside diameter and the center portion in which the shaft was inserted. With welding, the machinist quickly fused the shaft to the disc.

The other shaft, of which the greatest diameter is 10¼ inches and the length 39¾ inches,

was fabricated by the same procedure. Welding equipment supplied by the Lincoln Electric Co. was employed by the West Side Machine Co.

Concentrate Feeds

The Concentrate Division of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, of which J. R. Smith is chairman, in its report to the convention, gave a good review of all the concentrates and of the following, said:

ORANGE MEAL: The beginning of the 1940 orange juice canning season for the second consecutive year still remained in the doldrums. The industry was still endeavoring to overcome the adverse reputation that canned orange juice had made because of the enormous quantity of juice that had gone on the market made from frozen fruit and which spoiled on the merchants' shelves. Unless there is a lot of canning and concentrating of orange juice, there is little orange peel and pulp to dehydrate, and this condition existed in 1940. The entire season saw only 7,000 tons produced and sold at an average price of about \$18 per ton.

Predictions for the 1941 season are that there will be only a slight increase in production with a considerably firmer price anticipated.

Orange pulp has passed the experimental stage and is now firmly established in the mind of the stock man as a staple feedstuff of a definitely proven value. It is too bad that more tonnage isn't available in the face of diminished crops for the season.

GRAPE MEAL: In spite of adverse reports from the University on the feeding value of grape meal, there were about 7,100 tons of this material made and sold during the 1940 season. Most of this tonnage went to the larger beef feeders, who have found that it has a definite place in their feeding program. It is especially good to counteract the laxative effect caused by the feeding of wet brewers mash and heavy cottonseed meal ration.

Grape meal is definitely constipating and is fed as a regulator. New grape pomace dehydrators are being installed and it is predicted that there will be approximately 10,000 tons available for the 1941 crop. The average selling price per ton for the 1940 season was about \$12 per ton f.o.b. the plants located at Fresno, Lodi, Escalon, Tulare, and Capitola. A small tonnage was made in the Los Angeles area, where the material was first made about six years ago, but the amount made was negligible.

DRIED POTATO MEAL: This product was new to the West Coast in 1939, but is rapidly growing in tonnage and consumer acceptance. The first year practically the entire tonnage went for the fattening of turkeys during the last sixty to ninety days of the turkey feeding program. The 1940 season saw about 2300 tons manufactured at Shafter and sold readily.

Both dairymen and the beef feeders, after exhaustive tests, have found dried potato meal to be highly digestible and substantial tonnage went into these channels. The turkey feeders again demanded an increased tonnage and several thousand more tons could have been sold if it had been available. The average price for the season was \$23 per ton, f.o.b. Shafter and Kingsburg.

Predictions as to tonnage for the 1941 season have been set at about 3500 tons, due to the belief that the generally wet season will produce more culls from which dried potato meal is made. Harvesting and dehydrating has already begun, but, because of previous commitments, new crop meal will not be available before late July or early August. This meal is now selling for \$25 per ton, f.o.b. Shafter.

Thirty-Three Years of Service

Staff Report by Pres. R. M. FIELD to the
33rd Annual Convention of the American
Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at
Hot Springs, Va.

THE ASSOCIATION is the only national organization of feed manufacturers and as such the industry must look to it for general information concerning all branches of the industry. In 1933 the Ass'n had 113 members, today it has 315 with branches located in 40 states.

The membership includes over 80% of the wholesale feed manufacturers of the country—that is those manufacturers who do a car-load transit business and sell to dealers for resale. The membership also includes many companies who are engaged in the production and distribution of by-products and ingredients used in the manufacture of feeds and who find that their interests in the handling and distribution of these products are common with those of the actual manufacturer of mixed feeds. The 1939 Census of Manufacturers shows for prepared feeds a total value in round figures, of, \$401,000,000.

The Ass'n now in its 33rd year serves this very important industry by providing it with economic and trade information upon a tremendous variety of subjects; by representing it in matters of national legislation and in contacts with governmental departments and agencies; by providing its members with a complete digest of all state and other feed laws, with up-to-date information regarding regulations issued by the various states in the administration of these laws; by checking and by advising members regarding new state laws and amendments to existing feed laws and by working with the Feed Control Departments and other officials of various states in the interest of securing uniformity in state laws and simplifying such laws so that proper control and inspection of feeds may be insured with the least cost and trouble to manufacturers, consumers and State Control Officials.

The Ass'n keeps its members informed as to research and experimental work in the feed industry and on all subjects relating to animal nutrition, endeavoring to improve the methods and practices of the industry in the manufacture and distribution of its products and promoting a spirit of public service and responsibility among the members of the industry.

Personal Contacts: During the past year your President has attended district or group meetings of feed manufacturers throughout the country, ranging from New England to California, at which both local and general problems have been made the subject of addresses, conferences and discussions which have been well worthwhile. Conferences and meetings have been held with Feed Control Officials, government officials and others connected in many ways with the business of our industry, and have been part of the year's work.

State Legislation: Forty-four state legislatures met this year and some are still in session. Commencing the middle of January we have bulletined to our members a summary of all bills introduced in various state legislatures that we felt would in any way be of interest to our members.

The Wage and Hour Law, officially titled the Fair Labor Standards Act, is a continuing puzzle even to the administrators in Washington and their field representatives who are supervising it. When it was passed it was openly stated by many responsible for it that it needed considerable clarification in the way of amendments before it could be administered properly. This has not been done. The administration of the law has been handled by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, which gives to the public by means of interpretations the opinion of the administrator and his legal advisers on different points of the law.

These opinions are always qualified by the statement that a court decision might upset and controvert the administrator's ruling. It may be said also that decisions of District Courts in various sections of the country with respect to disputed points or features of the act have not been uniform and as it will be a long time before all these different decisions

can be finally clarified by the United States Supreme Court, we may have to struggle along for a considerable period in confusion as to the meaning of certain clauses and features of the act.

Federal Food and Drug Act: You cannot print your analysis and ingredient information on the bag and then on account of a change in formula attach a tag showing different information. You cannot use a secondhand bag with analysis and ingredient information printed on it that does not belong to you and put on a tag with the correct information. Brand name and other information may appear on the face of the bag provided there is nothing to conflict with the information shown on the tag.

The National Poultry and Egg Board is an organization of producers directly connected with the production, handling and marketing of poultry, including hatcheries and all industries and groups allied or connected in any way with the poultry industry, which, of course, include feed manufacturers and feed dealers. Your Association has contributed to the work of the National Board and many members individually have also made contributions and doubtless will continue to do so. Your Association is represented on the Directorate of the Board. The plan is being satisfactorily worked out whereby the educational work started by the World's Poultry Congress can be carried on in an able manner to the benefit of the poultry industry as a whole and all allied trades.

The National Feed Merchandising Council Plan is a simple set of principles endorsing the sanctity of contracts and good business ethics and is designed to keep the feed industry on a sound business basis and avoid ruinous speculation. The Association has a committee in charge of this Plan which is checking all the time to see what help can be given in keeping the industry up to the standard. This Plan, as originally adopted in 1930 and revised in 1938, has been of inestimable value to the feed industry as a whole from the consumer back thru the dealer to the manufacturer.

"Was It the Feed?" For many years the feed manufacturing and distributing industry has been harassed by complaints that disease and death of animals and poultry was due to the feed used. Sometimes lawsuits have been filed on the assumption that the feed was responsible for these conditions. About a year ago an investigation was made and thru the co-operation of the Association of American Feed Control Officials letters were sent to the Control Officials and State Chemists of each state asking for their experience. The replies received were very encouraging. Practically all the officials communicated with stated that they had received many complaints and their investigation of these complaints showed in practically 100 per cent of the cases that the disease or death of the livestock was due to causes not in any way traceable to the feed used.

National Feed Week: Your Association last year went beyond a mere endorsement and actively sponsored and accepted the responsibility for the celebration of National Feed Week.

The publicity will be again ably handled and with the co-operation of the trade papers and all concerned we hope that this celebration of National Feed Week may grow in importance and benefits from year to year.

Committee on Nutrition: For several years the Association has considered ways and means of organizing the knowledge and brains that we have in our own industry and bringing this organization into alignment and collaboration with the colleges for a better general development of ideas and practices. Accordingly the Board of Directors authorized the appointment of a Committee on Nutrition, the membership

of which committee shall be composed of those firms which are engaged in biological research in nutrition, each firm to have a designated representative on the committee. The committee has been formed but not completed because there will be additions from time to time. At present it consists of 25 members who have organized themselves, elected a chairman and secretary and are commencing their work.

The Nutritional Conference which we had last year at French Lick was a successful indication of the interest of our members, indicated by the large attendance at an afternoon meeting.

Package Differentials: There has been a growing feeling on the part of many that a uniform scale of package differentials would be immensely beneficial to the feed industry and this feeling culminated some months ago in the appointment by the Board of Directors of a Committee on Package Differentials. There is no question but what the adoption of standard differentials would be of immense benefit to our industry.

Membership: On June 1, 1940, we had 298 members. During the year we have gained 32 and lost 15, which gives us at present 315 members in good standing.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 29.....	22.50	21.50	17.10	20.40
Apr. 5.....	22.50	21.75	17.20	20.50
Apr. 12.....	22.25	22.00	16.90	20.00
Apr. 19.....	20.00	20.00	16.60	19.85
Apr. 26.....	18.75	18.75	16.75	20.10
May 3.....	19.00	19.00	16.75	19.85
May 10.....	19.25	20.00	17.75	20.85
May 17.....	19.50	20.50	17.45	20.65
May 24.....	18.00	19.00	17.00	20.10
May 31.....	18.50	19.50	17.00	20.00
June 7.....	19.00	20.00	18.15	21.15

	St. Louis*		Chicago Memphis	
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	Soy Meal
Mar. 29.....	20.15	22.65	112	24.00
Apr. 5.....	20.35	22.50	117½	23.25
Apr. 12.....	19.90	22.00	119½	23.00
Apr. 19.....	19.65	22.10	122½	22.40
Apr. 26.....	20.00	22.25	123½	22.10
May 3.....	19.80	21.85	125½	22.75
May 10.....	20.85	22.90	132½	23.75
May 17.....	20.80	22.90	135½	24.00
May 24.....	20.10	22.25	136½	24.75
May 31.....	20.15	22.25	133½	24.90
June 7.....	21.15	23.70	133½	25.25

	Kansas City		Chicago	
	Cottonseed Meal	Ft. Worth Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Mar. 29.....	31.00	25.50	20.70	71
Apr. 5.....	31.00	25.40	20.70	69½
Apr. 12.....	31.00	24.65	21.20	71
Apr. 19.....	31.00	24.35	20.20	69
Apr. 26.....	31.00	24.10	20.70	71½
May 3.....	31.00	24.10	21.10	71
May 10.....	31.00	25.25	20.20	73¾
May 17.....	31.00	25.20	20.20	73¾
May 24.....	31.00	24.75	19.70	74¾
May 31.....	31.00	24.75	19.70	74¾
June 7.....	32.00	25.25	19.20	74¾

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

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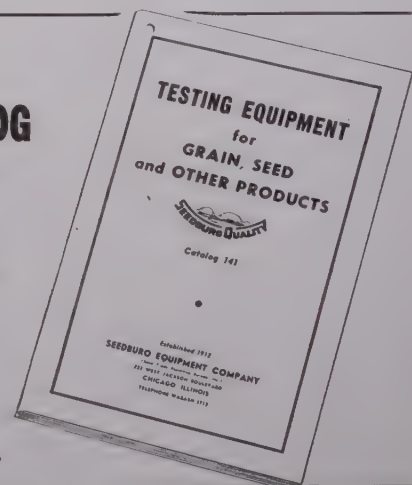
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No Spontaneous Combustion of Soy Meal

A brief protesting the proposed classification of soybean oil cake and meal as "hazardous articles" under the Dangerous Cargo Act of Oct. 9, 1940, has been filed with the bureau of marine inspection and navigation, by T. C. Burwell, vice-president and traffic manager of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

Proposed regulations to be issued would classify soybean oil meal or cake as articles subject to spontaneous combustion, and therefore "hazardous articles." Under the provisions of the act, such articles can be shipped only between decks and not in the hold of a ship.

During the 18 years that the company has been processing soybeans it has had no experience whatever to indicate that soybean oil cake or meal has any tendency toward spontaneous combustion, the brief said.

Keep Elevator Premises Clean

By T. E. GOULDING, Edmore, N. D.

A clean, well-kept elevator and grounds, and surrounding buildings, draws trade and establishes confidence. The very nature of the grain business makes cleanliness a problem. Nevertheless, we must keep our plants clean and orderly as a fire protection, if for no other reason. Let us have a clean, well-kept office, a place for everything, and everything in its place.

I have always felt that an elevator office should be entirely detached from the elevator proper, as it seems impossible to keep an attached office free from dust, which is disagreeable to work in, and is not conducive to the good health of those who are obliged to work there.

A clean driveway is desirable from an appearance standpoint the prevention of fires, and the efficient handling of your business. A good practice is to sweep the driveway every morning, whether it needs it or not.

Keeping the grounds free from accumulations of rubbish, weeds skinned for several feet around the elevator, all grass and weeds cut on the elevator site is a good method of fire prevention and enhances the appearance of your property. Dry weeds combined with cinders and sparks from passing freights will easily start a bad fire. We have all heard the old saying, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." This can be well applied to the management of a country elevator. Appearance is one of the first factors to be considered when appealing to the public. Naturally you must have quality to back up your appearance, but it is interesting to note that there is usually quality and service behind a well appearing elevator business.

How easy it is to neglect the dust house. It is usually pretty small and fills up quickly. The door is left open and the dust is soon spread over the surrounding ground, which creates a bad appearance and is another ready spot for a fire to start. Give your dust house the same good attention you give the rest of your plant. There are many other details that might be mentioned in considering the proper care of the elevator plant. However, it can be all summed up in the admonition "Keep a neat, clean plant in every respect."

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
*Baltimore	3,792	4,124		
*Chicago	14,322	13,560	50,950	46,858
†Kansas City	7,400	5,100	19,125	21,325
*Milwaukee	60	220	10,800	10,580
*Minneapolis			30,200	27,700
*Peoria	14,540	12,900	23,020	18,620
Wichita	..	..	7,243	..

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

Contracting Feed Far Ahead An Evil

Last fall we perhaps witnessed the most highly competitive situation that has ever existed in sales of dairy feeds, concentrates, etc. We believe that this was due entirely to the practice of country dealers contracting with the consumers for long periods of time and which practice has existed for a number of years.

For the first time last year the larger terminal mills booked dairy feeds for long periods in order to compete with the country dealers, and as a result we experienced a very unprofitable dairy season.

Many complaints were received by the Association office and we assure you that efforts have been made to eliminate this practice. We know at this time that a sincere effort will be made to eliminate this practice. We know at this time that a sincere effort will be made by our larger members to eliminate long-time bookings of dairy feeds but it is entirely up to the country dealers as to whether or not we shall have a competitive situation such as existed last season or sales made on a legitimate basis.

With very unsettled market conditions this season should be one in which all dealers should welcome a move by some of our members to better conditions. Once again we would like to emphasize that a sincere effort will be made to confine future sales to short periods of time and it is up to the smaller country dealers to assist in the attempt to eliminate a very unprofitable practice.—John G. Wilson, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Old Scale for Testing Grain

An old time weight per bu. scale is in the possession of Robert F. McAlister of Cummings & McAlister at Columbus, O. This scale, made by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt., in the 19th Century, makes the test with a measured half bushel of grain, and is large enough to take up almost an entire corner by itself.

McAlister acquired it from Latham & Nau, Plain City, O., and displayed it in the Cummings & McAlister booth at the 62nd annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Ass'n. Latham & Nau acquired it along with the elevator they bought at Plain City about a year ago. This scale was found in the elevator cupola.

Latham & Nau gave it to McAlister, and now McAlister finds it is a cumbersome thing to have around a busy grain office and plans to give it to Ohio State University for inclusion in the latter's collection of agricultural museum pieces.

The weight per bushel scale, now probably 100 years old, still tests grain accurately. Its half-bushel bucket shows no dents and its beam comes to an accurate balance.

Steer Feeding Tests

Results of a feeding test at the Colorado Experiment Station comparing cottonseed meal, soybean meal, tankage, and a mixture of these three concentrates in equal parts as supplements to ground corn, rolled barley, wet beet pulp, and alfalfa hay indicated that 0.5 lb. per head daily of the mixture was slightly more efficient than 1 lb. of either cottonseed meal or soybean meal on the basis of dressing percentage and slightly better than the soybean meal on the basis of carcass grading. Increasing the rate of feeding the mixed supplement was not profitable.

Tankage feeding proved less desirable than any of the other supplements.

The addition of potassium iodide (129 mg. per head daily) to the cottonseed meal ration decreased the efficiency of gain, indicating that if an iodine supplement is needed this level is too high.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of foodstuffs during March, and for three months ending Mar. 30, 1941, and 1940 as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	March		3 mos. ending Mar. 30	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Hay*	3,850	7,759	11,129	22,860
Coconut cake†	18,449,415	13,781,521	46,973,039	32,517,357
Soybean cake†	397,300	2,000	6,299,443	5,057,187
Cottonseed cake†	6,667,774	2,096,077	45,871,011	10,802,186
Linseed cake†	769,806	52,000	878,606	136,000
All other cake†	3,602,631	1,180,000	10,321,310	5,553,159
Wheat fds.*	31,620	38,208	107,781	108,109
Beet pulp*	434	112	557	903
Tankage	2,959	2,172	16,204	8,596
Fish scrap	4,560	8,208	11,055	20,806
EXPORTS				
Hay	741	455	1,988	1,084
Cottonseed cake	2	2	2	..
Linseed cake	..	15,525	607	44,832
Other oil cake	10	..	10	..
Cottonseed meal	3	100	132	419
Linseed meal	1	407	84	1,690
Soybean oil cake meal	1,338	9,471	6,172	23,129
Other oil meal cake	74	2,127	214	9,406
Fish meal	13	52	69	95
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	693	1,167	2,024	2,397
Oyster shells	1,277	2,002	2,829	4,166
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	75	147	1,622	805
Other feed, bran	27	4,951	59	6,829
Kafir, milo bus. ..	..	1,096	160	1,096

*2,000-lb. ton. †pounds.

The National Nutrition Program will be broadcast beginning June 13 by the N.B.C. network.

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Formulas for Poultry

By ROY E. ROBERTS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, before Purdue Nutrition School

Experiments conducted at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment station over a period of several years involving large numbers of chicks, growing pullets and laying hens, have resulted in the formulation of certain "standard" rations. These trials have shown that from the standpoint of economy it is advisable to feed different types of rations for different purposes. For example, while a good starting ration is also satisfactory for growing pullets, the pullets will do just as well on a less expensive ration.

We use four different types of rations—starting rations, broiler rations, growing rations and laying rations. The starting rations are fed during the first eight or ten weeks. The broiler rations are fed from the start until the broilers are ready to market at ten or twelve weeks of age or older, depending upon the size desired. The growing rations are fed from eight or ten weeks until the pullets are ready to go into the laying house, after which a laying ration is fed.

The problem of the feed dealer or feed manufacturer is somewhat different from that of the individual poultryman who mixes his own feeds. The poultryman can select a ration to meet his own particular needs. The feed manufacturer, on the other hand, must make feeds which will prove adequate when fed under a variety of conditions. For this reason you may want to make certain additions to the formulas which will be discussed later.

STARTING AND BROILER RATIIONS.—For the purpose of this discussion the following two starting rations and one broiler ration will be considered.

The rate of growth of chicks is determined to a large extent by the amounts and kinds of proteins that are used in the ration during the first few weeks. For this reason the particular ration to be fed will depend upon the purpose for which the chicks are to be raised. In the production of broilers there is an advantage in having the chicks grow rapidly so that they will reach market size as soon as possible. Where the primary object is the development of laying pullets, it is not necessary to grow them so rapidly. Where the hatching season extends over several weeks, some poultrymen prefer to use two starting rations, a lower protein ration for chicks which are hatched early, say up to the middle of March, and a higher protein ration for those hatched after this date. They believe that this system of feeding is not so apt to bring the early hatched pullets into production so early, and that both the early and late hatched pullets will come into production more nearly at the same time. Where this method of feeding is used, the No. 1 ration can be used for the early hatched chicks, and the No. 2 ration for those hatched later.

AMOUNT OF PROTEIN IN RATIIONS.—The total amount of protein in the No. 1 starting ration is approximately 17 per cent; in the No. 2, 19 per cent, and in the No. 5 broiler ration, 20 per cent. The total amount of protein in a ration, however, does not give as good a measure of its value as does information concerning the amounts and kinds of the protein supplements which it contains. For example, if in these three rations meat scraps were used as the only protein supplement at levels equal to the amount of meat scraps and dried milk in the starting rations, or to the meat scraps, soybean oil meal and dried milk in the broiler ration, the total amount of protein would be greater than in the present formulas, because meat scraps contain more protein than dried milk or soybean oil meal, but these rations with meat scraps alone would not give as satisfactory results as the formulas as given.

The addition of milk or of milk and soybean oil meal supplements the protein in the meat scraps. A combination of meat scraps and dried milk is superior to meat scraps alone. In the broiler ration the substitution of soybean oil meal for part of the meat scraps produces somewhat more rapid growth than the No. 2 ration, although the total amount of protein is increased by only about 1 per cent. There is apparently little advantage, however, in using more than two or three protein supplements.

SUBSTITUTES FOR BRAN AND MIDDINGS.—The substitution of 30 per cent of finely ground oats for the 15 per cent each of wheat bran and wheat middlings in both the No. 1 and No. 2 starting rations has given practically the same rate of growth as the rations with bran and middlings.

When 30 per cent of ground wheat was substituted for the bran and middlings in these two rations, the rate of growth was not nearly as rapid as with bran and middlings. With a combination of 15 per cent of ground wheat and 15 per cent of finely ground oats, however, the rate of growth was practically the same as with bran and middlings.

With the broiler ration, the use of 30 per cent of ground oats; 30 of ground wheat; or 10 each of bran, middlings and ground oats have given about the same rate of growth as 15 per cent each of bran and middlings. With this ration containing soybean oil meal in addition to meat scraps and dried milk, ground wheat gave as rapid growth as ground oats, whereas wheat was not satisfactory with the No. 1 and No. 2 starting rations. While the rate of growth has been just as rapid on the wheat and on the oats as on bran and middlings in the experiments conducted to date, the feather development has been more satisfactory on the ration with bran and middlings. Several chicks on the wheat and oats rations had barebacks at ten and twelve weeks of age.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL.—Where chicks have access to a good range which supplies plenty of green feed the alfalfa leaf meal may be omitted from these starting rations. Even with chicks grown in confinement, when good yellow corn and some milk are used in the ration, nothing may be gained by using alfalfa, since the yellow corn would supply vitamin A and the milk would furnish vitamin G (riboflavin).

To guard against a possible deficiency of either vitamin A or riboflavin, however, it seems advisable to use some alfalfa as a matter of insurance, since it does not add much to the cost of the ration. Where good quality alfalfa hay is available, it is sometimes ground and 5 per cent of it used in place of the leaf meal.

FEEDING ADDITIONAL CORN WITH BROILER RATION.—The No. 5 broiler ration is fed during the first six weeks. At six weeks 50 pounds of ground yellow corn are added to each 100 pounds of the formula as given. At the same time 2½ pounds of steamed bone meal are added to keep the mineral content of the ration similar to what it was before the extra corn was added. Also, the salt mixture and vitamin D supplement are increased by one-half to keep the percentages the same as they were before the addition of the extra corn. If the bone meal and extra vitamin D supplement are not added, the chicks may develop rickets which will reduce the rate of growth. Just as satisfactory growth has been obtained with this lower protein ration after six weeks as when the original mash was fed until the chicks were ready for market.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago, Ill.

Increased Hatchery Production

Production of commercial hatchery chicks during April was slightly above record proportions for the month. The May 8 preliminary report from commercial hatcheries indicated that 2 per cent more chicks were hatched in April this year than in April, 1940, and the hatch will probably exceed by 1 per cent the record high April hatch of 1939.

The number of eggs set during April was 10 per cent larger than in April last year and indicates a large May hatch. The number of chicks booked on May 1 for later delivery was 65 per cent larger than on the same date a year ago, which, with the indicated heavy May hatch, reflects the effect of greatly increased egg prices and increasing chicken prices.—U. S. D. A.

Effect of Starch on Fat in Eggs and Hens

The effect of widely different rations, particularly in starch content, on the quantity and composition of body reserve fat deposited in laying hens and in egg yolks, as compared with the total weight of feeds and of nutrients consumed by the laying hens, is the subject of studies reported by G. Davis Buckner, W. M. Insko, Jr., and Amanda Harms, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

For this experiment 36 one-year-old Rhode Island Red hens of approximately the same weight, health, egg-laying record, and condition were selected from the experiment station's farm breeding flock.

Composition of the all-mash diets fed these birds varied widely, particularly as regards the amount of ground yellow corn. In the four groups fed, lots 2, 3, and 4 received rations in which the yellow corn was replaced partly or entirely by distillers corn dried grains and other ingredients containing smaller amounts of starch. Lots 1 and 2, respectively, contained 53.5 and 27 per cent ground yellow corn, while lots 3 and 4 contained none.

Summarizing their work, the experimenters said: "Even tho the average amounts and compositions of feed consumed by the hens in each lot during 18 weeks varied widely the average number of pounds of eggs, dried shells, whites, wet yolks, dried yolks, and dried fat in the eggs were approximately the same in each lot for each pound of feed consumed per hen. However, more fat was found in the body of the hens receiving rations containing the larger percentages of starch.

"When there is a limited quantity of starch in the feed for laying hens there seems to be a distinct physiologic preference for the deposition of egg yolk fat over the deposition of body fat. This bears a close similarity to the manner in which the carotinoid pigment xanthophyll is produced in the body of yellow skin hens and egg yolk. It is common knowledge that where a yellow skin hen starts to lay, xanthophyll in the feed is deposited in the egg yolk and not in the body of the hen. It would seem, therefore, that the processes used in body fat formation are different from those employed in the formation of egg-yolk fat and that nature's first consideration is for the production of normal progeny."

Efforts to promote production of edible soybeans in Illinois are under way and to interest canneries in setting up plants in the heart of the soybean belt. Four or five varieties of yellow beans have been found suitable for this purpose, the Aorta being considered best. Interested parties can learn more from the University of Illinois, or from Joe Johnson, Campaign, chairman of the Illinois Farm Chemurgic Council.

Synthetic Pantothenic Acid

The "filtrate factor" which promotes growth and prevents dermatitis in chicks, is now known to be identical with pantothenic acid. The synthetic acid has been made in large quantities by the chemistry division of the College of Agriculture, of the University of California, and has been found to be able to replace the natural "filtrate factor" in experimental work with chicks.

A co-operative study with synthetic pantothenic acid enabled workers at the National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C., to demonstrate that this vitamin prevented degeneration of the adrenal glands of rats. When pantothenic acid is added to certain heated experimental chick diets, a different type of dermatitis than that caused by pantothenic acid deficiency develops. This recently discovered dermatitis can be prevented by crude fractions of certain rice bran extracts.

Studies aimed at the identification of the factor preventing this dermatitis are in progress.

This case illustrates how the use of a pure synthetic vitamin product frequently uncovers the need for other factors.

Wisconsin Broiler Ration

To grow broilers quickly Wisconsin No. 44, has produced very good gains. It is composed of:

45 lbs. ground yellow corn
15 lbs. wheat bran
15 lbs. wheat middlings
5 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal
4 lbs. dried milk
4 lbs. meat scraps
4 lbs. sardine fish meal
4 lbs. soybean oil meal
1.5 lbs. limestone grit
1.5 lbs. granite grit
0.5 lbs. iodized salt
0.5 lb. cod liver oil

In most cases it is possible to get somewhat faster gains at slightly higher cost by using 5 lbs. each of the protein feeds instead of four. Still higher levels of protein have not proved economical.

"JAY BEE" PORTABLE MILL HELPS INCREASE COMMERCIAL FEED SALES



Fleet of three "Jay Bee" Portable Hammer Mills owned by A. M. Parrack & Sons, Mendon, Ill. Mr. Parrack says "We sell more commercial feeds because of our Portable Mills."

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MR. A. M. PARRACK, of Mendon, Ill., says: "We operate one stationary "Jay Bee" mill, and three Portables. We like them both. The Portable Mills get us a lot of business which would not come to our local plant; and at the same time, the "Jay Bee" Portables help increase our business on commercial feeds and concentrates. We grind the farmers' home grown feeds with our portables; and we sell more commercial feeds and concentrates to help the farmer balance his home grown grains and roughages.

"JAY BEE" IS SOUND INVESTMENT

"WE don't know of a sounder investment than "JAY BEE" equipment. To us it has been a paying investment from the very first day. We started out as stationary millers; but we find that a stationary miller cannot afford to sit by and let business get away from him through independent portable operators.

BOLSTER LOCAL PLANT WITH "JAY BEE" PORTABLE

"KEEP the grinding business where it belongs—at the local plant. But bolster your whole business with "Jay Bee" Portables. We have seen a lot of portables; but for economy of grinding and upkeep costs, we don't believe that the "Jay Bee" can be beat. We can run our "JAY BEE" Portables, under full load, at a cost of about five gallons of gas per hour. That's making money—and the reason that we have three of them."

(signed) A. M. Parrack

Write for demonstration, prices, terms, etc.

FORTIFY YOUR LOCAL BUSINESS WITH "JAY BEE" PORTABLE MILL

HUNDREDS of custom millers use the "JAY BEE" Portable to fortify their business and to protect their position in the milling field. They chose the "JAY BEE" for its 1. Dependability, 2. Capacity on any grain, 3. Economy of grinding and maintenance and 4. The ability to handle any roughage in big capacities.

Manufactured by the Bossert Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., builders of the "JAY BEE" Hammer Mill for nearly a quarter century.

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J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 718 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.—Jay Bee of Texas, 705 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—P. O. Box 853, Winston-Salem, N. C.—436 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky—The Lamiell Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

Official Grade Standards for Soybeans

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States Grain Standards Act, approved Aug. 11, 1916, as amended (U. S. Code, Title 7, ch. 3, sec. 74), I, Paul H. Appleby, Acting Sec. of Agri., do hereby fix, establish, promulgate, and give public notice of the following amendment to the official grain standards of the United States, which shall become effective on the first day of September, 1941. Such amendment shall constitute a complete revision of Subpart-Official Grain Standards of the U. S. for Soybeans, Sections 26.601 to 26.608, inclusive, of Part 26, Chapter 1, Title 7, of the Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

SOYBEANS. Soybeans shall be any grain which, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50 per cent or more of threshed soybeans and not more than 10 per cent of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the U. S. Grain Standards Act.

CLASSES. Soybeans shall be divided into five classes as follows: Class I, Yellow Soybeans; II, Green Soybeans; III, Brown Soybeans; IV, Black Soybeans; and V, Mixed Soybeans.

YELLOW soybeans defined. This class shall include all varieties of yellow soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors, but may include not more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans, either singly or in any combination. A tinge of green on soybeans otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as Yellow soybeans.

GREEN soybeans. This class shall include all varieties of green soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors, but may include not more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans, either singly or in any combination.

BROWN soybeans. This class shall include all varieties of brown soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors.

BLACK soybeans. This class shall include all varieties of black soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors.

MIXED soybeans. This class shall include all mixtures of soybeans not provided for in the classes I to IV, inclusive. Bicolored soybeans shall be classified as Mixed soybeans.

GRADES. Soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and Sample grade of the appropriate class and according to the special grade when applicable.

GRADE REQUIREMENTS. Grade requirements for Yellow soybeans, Green soybeans, Brown soybeans, Black soybeans, and mixed soybeans:

Grade No.	Minimum weight per bus.	Maximum limits of		
		Moisture	Dam- aged Splits kernels	Foreign material
1*	56 lbs.	13%	10%	1%
2*	54 lbs.	14%	15%	2%
3*	52 lbs.	16%	20%	3%
4†	49 lbs.	18%	30%	5%

SAMPLE GRADE shall include soybeans of any of the classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, Black Soybeans, or Mixed Soybeans, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which contain stones and/or cinders; or which are musty or sour or heating or hot; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The soybeans in Grade No. 1 of each of the classes Yellow Soybeans and Green Soybeans may contain not more than 2 per cent, and the

soybeans in Grade No. 2 of each of these classes may contain not more than 3 per cent of Black, Brown, or bicolored soybeans, singly or combined.

†Soybeans that are badly weathered or badly stained shall not be graded higher than No. 4.

DOCKAGE includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than soybeans, sand, dirt, and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the soybeans by the use of a 20-gage metal sieve having round-hole perforations 8/64 inch in diameter; also undeveloped, shriveled, and pieces of soybeans removed in properly separating the foreign material.

The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage. The percentage of dockage so calculated, when equal to 1 per cent or more, shall be stated in terms of whole percent, and when less than 1 per cent shall not be stated. A fraction of a per cent shall be disregarded. The word "Dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation.

SPECIAL GRADE; weevily soybeans. Definition. Weevily soybeans shall be soybeans that are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Weevily soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards otherwise applicable and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Weevily."

GRADE FACTOR definitions (a) Basis of grade determinations. Each determination of moisture, dockage, temperature, odor, live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

(b) Percentages. Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

(c) Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the water oven and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147 of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Depart. of Agri., or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results.

(d) Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel, as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the U. S. Depart. of Agri., or as determined by any device and method that give equivalent results.

(e) Splits shall be pieces of kernels of soybeans that are not damaged.

(f) Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of soybeans and other grains which are heat-damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground-damaged, badly weather-damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

(g) Other grains shall include wheat, rye,

oats, corn, grain sorghums, barley, hull-less barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelts, Einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, and cultivated buckwheat.

(h) Foreign material shall be all matter other than soybeans which is not separated from the soybeans in the proper determination of dockage.

Carl B. Robbins having resigned, J. B. Hutson has been appointed president of the C.C.C.

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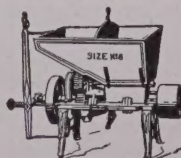
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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



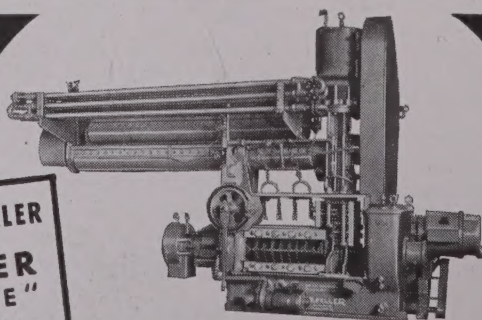
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

New Feed Trade Marks

New feed trade marks published by the U. S. Patent Office since last publication in the JOURNALS are as follows:

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. No. 436,435. A green background in an oval inclosure for "Nopco 85," a blend of fish oils and fish liver oils used as a food supplement in livestock and poultry feeds containing vitamin preparation.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PACKING CORP., Terminal Island, Cal. No. 438,128. "Sea Ace" in stencil lettering, for fish meal for poultry, live stock, dog, and cat food.

AMERICAN BUTTER CO., Kansas City, Mo. No. 438,189. "Vigras," a health food comprising natural cereal grasses, supplemented with vitamins.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO., Chicago, Ill. No. 436,303. A fanciful drawing showing five types and breeds of dogs gathered around a circular sign-board bearing the inscription "It's Ducky." For dog foods.

ROY P. KLEIN, doing business as American Pet Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. No. 436,572. "Caladene," for animal food supplement, particularly for dogs and cats.

EXCELLO MILLS CO., St. Joseph, Mo. No. 421,649. A representation of a bag, which includes the wording "Feeds" and "For Wise Feeders." For live stock and poultry feeds.

A. RUSSELL SNYDER, doing business as Snyder Milling Co., Nazareth, Pa. No. 438,555. "Gold Star" for poultry feeds.

DIXIE MILLS CO., East St. Louis, Ill. Nos. 431,851 and others. Blue and red trade marks for livestock, dairy, and poultry feeds and the ingredients entering into these. Feeds are for heifer growing, calves, milking goats, dairy cows, steers, lambs, sheep and rabbits, and for poultry as starters, growers, laying mashers, scratchers, broiler rations, and for turkeys and ducks.

WUICHET PRODUCTS, INC., Dayton, O. No. 434,587. "Wuichet's Morkeram Mineral," for mineral dairy cattle feed.

SEA BOARD SUPPLY CO., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. No. 439,976. "Hen-Cen-Trate" for a feed concentrate containing meat and bone scrap, fish meal, crab meal, alfalfa meal, dried tomato pomace, fish extract, shrimp bran, linseed oil meal, blood meal, wheat germ, animal liver meal, dried whey, dried buttermilk, soybean oil meal, corn gluten meal, vitamins A and D in feeding oil, dried molasses, distillers yeast, cottonseed meal, peanut meal and Sea Board minerals, containing: bone charcoal, calcium carbonate, soluble sulphur, potassium, iodide, iron sulphate, salt, copper sulphate, manganese sulphate, flowers of sulphur and cobalt for poultry.

FLORY MILLING CO., INC., Bangor, Pa. No. 439,863. "Golden Egg" for scratch feed and laying mash.

THE KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO., Cincinnati, O. No. 439,599. A trade mark for scratch feed for poultry.

INTERNATIONAL VITAMIN CORP., New York, N. Y. No. 439,345. "I.V.C." in outline letters spread beyond the edges of a dark colored, circular background, for food ingredients containing vitamins for use by humans, animals, and birds. This feed constituent is intended for mixing with cereals for animals and birds.

Published by the U. S. Patent Office as registrations not subject to opposition, are the following feed trade marks:

DIETRICH & GAMBRILL, INC., Frederick, Md. No. 386,459, serial No. 438,924. "Pen

Mar" for poultry and livestock feeds. Used since January, 1930.

STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO., INC., Lithonia, Ga. No. 386,353, serial No. 430,569. "Stone Mountain Granite Grit" and a drawing for poultry grit.

Feed Sales in Ohio

The Department of Rural Economics of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has compiled reports from 235 firms who sold feed in Ohio, as shown in the tabulation herewith.

From 1939 to 1940 sales of hog feeds decreased 11.6%, while sales of nearly all other feeds increased. Sales in 1932 were only 289,821 tons.

Feed	1938	1939	1940
MIXED FEEDS			
Dairy Feeds	79,719	78,773	84,767
Poultry Feeds	159,642	167,259	173,536
Hog Feeds	42,381	54,454	48,123
Other Mixed	23,149	30,371	30,623
Total Mixed	304,891	330,857	337,049
UNMIXED FEEDS			
Soybean Meal	43,303	48,114	70,900
Cottonseed Meal	10,774	10,753	7,104
Linseed Oil Meal	12,374	13,724	21,126
Bran	45,801	42,535	45,159
Middlings	49,711	50,452	54,321
Alfalfa Meal	8,139	8,610	8,160
Gluten Feeds	16,190	16,181	18,493
Hominy	13,373	15,649	18,220
Tankage	11,934	9,884	10,147
Meat Scraps	20,811	15,700	16,002
Fish Meal	923	1,408	1,469
Milk Products	4,382	3,866	2,928
Other	31,573	31,052	36,982
Total Unmixed	265,288	267,928	311,011
Total (All Feeds)	570,179	598,785	648,060

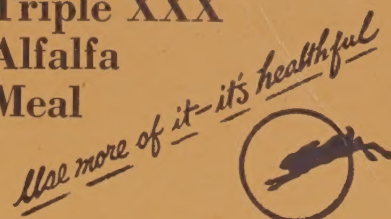
Cereal and Non-Cereal Diets in Rickets

J. H. Jones compared rolled oats, wheat, and yellow corn with each other and with noncereal diets in their ability to promote calcification in the rat. The cereals and the dextrinized corn starch and the cane sugar used in the several diets were incorporated at a 70- or 75-per cent level as supplements to a basal mixture and consisting of alcohol-extracted fibrin, carotene, and a salt mixture complete except for calcium and phosphorus, which were variables. The diets were fed in several series of experiments to rats taken at about 25 days of age and observed for evidences of rachitogenic action of the diets; daily food consumption and weight gains were observed and serum calcium and phosphorus and femur ash were determined.

In the first experiments when the calcium of the diet was high (calcium carbonate 3%) and the phosphorus low (0.36, 0.31, 0.26, 0.09, and 0.09% in the oats, wheat, corn, dextrin, and sucrose diets, respectively), the rolled oats and wheat produced more calcification than did corn or either of the noncereal diets. When the calcium carbonate was reduced to 1% there was an increase in calcification on all of the cereal diets but not on the dextrin and sucrose diets. Similar results were obtained when the CaCO_3 was omitted entirely, altho the difference in calcification between the cereal and noncereal diets was less.

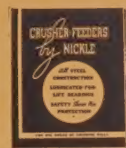
Without the addition of calcium carbonate the diets contained from 0.05 to 0.08% of calcium; at this low level, with calcium the limiting factor, an addition of phosphorus (0.5%) produced no detectable difference in the calcification produced on any of the diets. In none of the experiments was evidence obtained to support the view that cereal grains contain a specific anticalcifying factor.

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Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	1,525	1,638	232	1,052
Ft. Worth		11		
Kansas City	1,206	688	252	192
St. Louis	12	..	48	36



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

COMPLETE TABLES ON

Cost of Drying Grain

FOR many years grain buyers and elevator operators have felt an acute need of some accurate system by which they could judge their complete costs of drying grain. After five years of almost continuous work in the field, such a system has been developed and completed and is now offered in a limited edition to the grain trade of the nation.

The work is presented in table form in such a manner that any particular drying problem is extremely simple to look up, and the answer is complete, showing the total costs of drying. The cost of evaporation loss, invisible loss and elevator cost are all included for all drying ranges and at all values per bushel for all grains.

The mathematical working out of the tables was preceded by years of actual drying tests conducted by executives of Callahan & Sons, Inc., continuously in the grain business since 1870. The Callahan company was among the first in the middle west to own and operate a grain drier.

UNIVERSAL TABLE SERIES DEVELOPED FOR CORN—OATS—WHEAT—RYE—SOY BEANS—BARLEY

In any particular drying cost problem, five factors or variables must be included for the answer to be complete:

1. Original cost of inbound wet grain (in cents per bushel)
2. Per cent moisture of wet grain
3. Per cent moisture of grain after drying
4. Invisible loss
5. Elevator charge or cost of drying in cents per bushel (based on number of wet bushels going into the drier)

Every problem thruout the work includes all five variables, and the tables hold good for all grains—all values per bushel—all drying ranges—all invisible losses—all elevators—and all elevator costs.

2,150,400 PROBLEMS

Every drying cost problem which the grain man will ever encounter in the price range of 20c thru 159c per bushel is presented complete in the tables. Figuring is entirely eliminated. This work has made guesses and tedious calculations obsolete in the whole field of grain drying costs. There are 2,150,400 problems presented complete in the tables and they are presented in such a manner that any particular problem is extremely simple to look up. A child could hardly go wrong in finding the answers to the most intricate grain drying cost problem. And there is no tedious thumbing of pages. Thousands of related problems are presented on the same page and for days at a time you will find it unnecessary to turn to another page. The pages are self-supporting stiff card-boards spiral bound together with steel rings in loose-leaf style. They are spirit varnished for protection against moisture and dirt. They will stand on your desk, opened at the proper place and a casual glance will solve your problem.

FOR THE GRAIN BUYER

When country points call you up long distance and offer you grain of widely varying moistures your first question is "How much shall I discount this wet grain?" The tables will tell you at a glance—correct to 1/100th of a cent—and without turning a page.

You will be offered wet grain and dry grain and your immediate problem is which is cheaper. "Shall I buy the dry grain or buy the wet grain and dry it myself?" The tables will tell you without raising a pencil. And you will be surprised to see how far out of line the two values can get in many markets.

FOR THE ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT AND DRIER OPERATOR

All weight shrinkages are shown. For every drying problem the tables show—

1. Net bushels from 1000 dried
2. Per cent Decrease in Weight
3. Per cent Increase in Cost

A batch of wet grain going to your drier will contain a certain average percentage of moisture (as determined either by your inbound inspection certificates or by your own moisture meter). You are supposed to dry this batch down to a certain percentage of moisture. Don't you often wonder what your shrinkage should be? The tables will tell you in every case. Furthermore, if you ascertain your average moistures inbound and outbound accurately, the tables will allow you to report accurate shrinkages to the office without the slow and expensive operation of weighing the grain both before and after drying.

As the values of grain get into the medium and higher price ranges, the values of your invisible losses become increasingly important. There is a point at which it will pay you to put a dust collecting silo on your drier exhaust—for the value of the dust recovered will more than off-set the slight slowing down of your drying operation due to the increased back-pressure on your drier fan. The tables accent the values at which this point is reached for the various invisible losses.

FOR THE PUBLIC ELEVATOR OPERATOR

You are drying for many different clients and always the question arises as to the cost. Your published tariff, of course, shows what your elevator charge is for the various moisture reductions but this is on a wet basis and usually nothing at all is said about the shrinkage cost. The tables show the complete cost in all cases, including the dry basis cost of the particular elevator charge you quote—and you will find many an appreciative customer if you can immediately tell him the complete drying cost of any drying range in which he happens to be interested.

You will be asked to accept long term storage of grain knowing there will be a certain amount of drying out in storage and invisible loss from handling. The tables will tell you the weight loss resulting from minor evaporations in storage—the value of this loss—and the value of various invisible losses from handling.

*The Table Sets Are Published in a Limited Edition—Only 300 Sets Are Printed
There Will Be No Re-Prints*

To
CALLAHAN & SONS, INC.
Grain Dealer and Elevator
918 So. 13th St., Louisville, Ky.

Please send me one complete set of grain drying cost tables postpaid, for which I enclose check for Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) payable to Callahan & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

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